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TODAY: SPORTS World Cup Soccer Report

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SERIALS DIVISION

A New, Disturbing Chapter Emerges in Holocaust History

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The date was July 18, 1941, less than a month after Nazi Germany's blitzkrieg attack on the Soviet Union. As was his custom, the German commander in the western Soviet republic of Belarus provided his superiors in Berlin with a daily update of the activities of the men under his command.

"In yesterday's cleansing action in Slonim, carried out by Police regiment center," wrote Erich von dem Bach-Zelewski in the dry, matter-of-fact tone of the German military bureaucrat, "1,153 Jewish plunderers were shot."

During the course of the next four years, tens of thousands of such reports would be filed, describing the methodically planned mass extermination of an entire people. But this particular report is remarkable because it is one of the earliest pieces of documentary evidence for what later became known as the Holocaust. It is new evidence that much of the killing was carried out by ordinary German police units and not the elite SS. And it was intercepted and deciphered by British signals intelligence within three days of its original transmission.

The report from the commander is just one of hundreds of intercepted German cables recently declassified by the National Security Agency and now available in the reading room of the National Archives. More than a half-century after the end of World War II, information is finally becoming available to scholars that shows in detail how ordinary German police and army units cooperated with elite SS brigades in carrying out Hitler's order to exterminate the Jews.

The intercepts, which were part of the top secret British code-breaking operation known as Ultra intercepts, also shed new light on the controversial question of what Western governments knew about the Holocaust. Some Holocaust researchers have accused Britain and the United States of withholding information about the mass killings of Jews until the discovery of the concentration camps at the end of the war.

"The extraordinary thing about these documents is that they contain new information both about the Holocaust itself and what the West knew about the Holocaust," said Richard Breitman, a professor of history at American University, who filed a Freedom of Information Act request for 1.3 million pages of German intercepts handed over to the National Security Agency by the British.

The release of previously secret German reports on the early stages of the Holocaust follows the Russian decision last month to turn over

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Bomb Kills 13 Gathered At Cemetery In Moscow

Gang Feuding Seen Over Profits Made By Veterans' Funds

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A powerful bomb was detonated by remote control at a crowded memorial service in a Moscow cemetery on Sunday, killing 13 people and wounding two dozen others in what the police described as a war among criminal gangs over tax-exempt social funds.

Although contract killings and mafia feuds have become commonplace here, the bomb was the single most deadly act of violence in the city in recent memory.

The bomb exploded at 11:35 A.M. at the Kotlaykovskoe Cemetery in southern Moscow as more than 100 people gathered around a table for vodka toasts in memory of the head of an Afghan veterans' group who was killed in another bomb blast two years ago.

As in earlier attacks, the country's political leadership wasted no time declaring its shock and anger. Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin described the attack as a "terrorist act."

The bomb attack came on Police Day, and Mr. Chernomyrdin announced he had canceled a concert that had been scheduled to celebrate the holiday.

Interior Minister Anatoli Kulikov said, "I already ordered all our operative services in the ministry to get to their feet in order to solve this case, audacious in its scale and by the choice of the moment of the crime."

In fact, however, such crimes are rarely solved. There have been no arrests in the assassination of an American businessman in a Moscow subway entrance a week ago, nor have the Russian police apprehended those who carried out a host of other murders of prominent individuals in recent years, including an investigative reporter, a television personality, a priest and several bankers.

The blast, which left a crater nearly 1.5 meters (5 feet) deep and threw some victims 65 meters away, came at a memorial service for Mikhail Likhodei, the chairman of an Afghan veterans' aid fund who had been assassinated by a bomb outside his apartment two years ago. Sunday's attack killed Mr. Likhodei's widow, Yelena Krasnolutskaya, and the current head of the fund, Sergei Trakhirov.

The fund is one of several ostensibly

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French Peeved at Life, And at Washington

Friction Over NATO, Mideast and Africa

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French mood these days is a sour one, and French-American relations, never better only six months ago, have soured with it.

Things were threatening to get so far out of hand that President Bill Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake, slipped into Paris on Nov. 1 for unpublicized talks with President Jacques Chirac and other officials to try to limit the damage.

Secretary of State Warren Christopher will continue the discussions Wednesday and Thursday during an international meeting here on aid to Bosnia. He is among the American officials said to be acutely annoyed by recent French sallies into the Middle East and sarcasm about his trip through Africa last month.

"We've been through this many times before," an American official in Washington said. "Whenever the French are insecure, they take it out on us, and they have a lot to be worried about these days."

With French unemployment at 12.6 percent, the highest since World War II, and with Mr. Chirac's popularity rating barely over 30 percent, he and his even less popular government have been seeking a higher profile in foreign affairs since last spring.

Alain Lamassoure, the French government spokesman, said this, for example, about Mr. Clinton's victory: "It makes progress toward European unity more necessary than ever, so as not to leave American power alone like some kind of gendarme or judge over the affairs of the world."

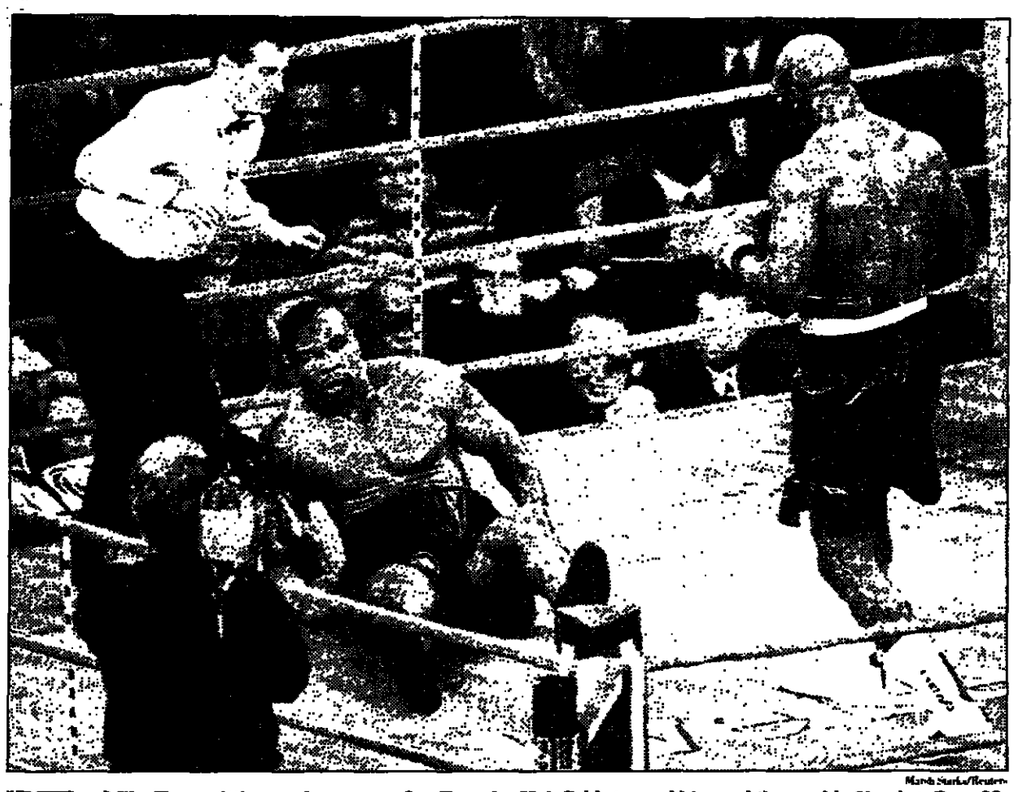
The biggest dispute between the allies, but hardly the only one, centers on the French insistence that it will rejoin NATO as a full partner only when a European officer takes over a NATO military command that has always been held by an American admiral. The United States has ruled out giving up command of Allied Forces Southern Europe in Naples, although Germany and Italy support France's position.

"If they don't want to come in then, that's fine with us," said an American diplomat in another European capital. "If the French think we will give in on this, they're crazy."

French officials, who say Mr. Chirac does not want a "showdown" with Mr. Clinton, have reacted to Washington's criticism on the NATO issue by conciliation in other areas.

The French want significant American participation, for example, in the international force of 4,000 to 6,000 soldiers that they want to send to Zaire's

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Mario Suriak/Reuters

UPSET — Mike Tyson sitting on the canvas after Evander Holyfield stunned him and the world of boxing. Page 22.

U.S. Politics Show a Hispanic Edge

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.
New York Times Service

GARDEN GROVE, California — The results of Tuesday's balloting around the country made clear that the Democratic-leaning Hispanic vote is becoming an ever larger factor in American politics, nowhere more so than in Orange County, the sprawling suburb south of Los Angeles that has traditionally been an icon of conservative Republicanism.

In Orange County, as elsewhere in California and in states like Arizona, Texas and Florida, Hispanic voters showed up at the polls in record numbers, giving President Bill Clinton 72 percent of their ballots.

They also gave many other Democratic candidates in federal, state and local races major support and, in some cases, the edge needed for victory.

At scores of polling places, election officials reported a surge in the number of Hispanic voters, compared with four years earlier. Their ranks swelled close to 30 percent nationwide because of citizenship campaigns, registration drives, get-out-the-vote efforts and fears about tight new immigration strictures being advocated by Republicans.

In many states — Connecticut, Nevada, Wyoming, Indiana and New York, to name a few — as well as in any number of cities, towns and counties, heavy Hispanic voting helped dozens of Hispanic candidates win election, or, in many cases, re-election, to legislatures, councils, committees and boards.

"It was a watershed day," said Cecilia Munoz, a leader of La Raza, a Washington-based group that advances Hispanic causes.

For example, in Orange County — the fifth-most-populous county in the country, with 2.5 million people, and a county in which Republican presidential candidates usually must get at least two-thirds of the vote to carry the rest of the state — a heavy Hispanic vote helped Mr. Clinton hold Bob Dole's winning margin to slightly over half the

Republicans warn Clinton against hindering ethics inquiries. Page 3.

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U.S. Sending Aid to Foes Of Sudan

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government is about to send military aid to three African countries collaborating to help overthrow the militant Islamic regime in Sudan, which is regarded in Washington as a key sponsor of international terrorism, according to Clinton administration and congressional officials.

Nearly $20 million in surplus U.S. military equipment will be sent to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda, the officials said, countries that support Sudanese opposition groups preparing a joint offensive to topple the Khartoum government.

The officials said all of the military aid was nonlethal and defensive, and included radios, uniforms, boots and tents. But congressional and Pentagon sources said the aid could be expanded to include rifles and other weapons.

U.S. officials also deny that the equipment was specifically earmarked for the Sudanese rebels.

"We are assisting these governments in their own defense," said George E. Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs. "Nothing we are giving them is to be used for any other purpose."

But congressional sources and several African affairs experts expressed skepticism that the equipment would be kept from rebel Sudanese.

The decision to provide military aid reflects growing administration anger at Sudan, which the White House considers second only to Iran as a staging ground for international terrorism and for Islamic extremists involved in subverting neighboring, pro-U.S. governments.

The United States provided covert military aid directly to anti-Communist rebel groups in Angola during the Cold War, but this is believed to be the first post-Cold War era example of Washington's giving military support to African countries that have vowed to overthrow another African government.

Administration officials said no formal Presidential Decision Directive had been issued by the White House spelling out a new strategy toward Sudan and its prime minister, Lieutenant General Omar Hassan Ahmad Bashir.

Under U.S. law, any operation intended to subvert a foreign government must be preceded by a presidential "finding." It is unclear whether such a

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A 12,000-Mile Trail Story From a Rider's Saddlebag

By Pamela Constable
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The horse and rider canter slowly toward the horizon, moving easily together, one communicating with a nudge and a murmur, the other with a snort and a shudder. The stout gray gelding is named Lucero, after the first star that appears over the pampas on a summer evening. The man astride him looks as if he has lived in that weathered saddle for years.

He has.

Two weeks ago, Lucero and his rider loped into Warrenton, Virginia, three years and five months after setting off from a small town on the southern Atlantic coast of Argentina.

It was a journey of nearly 12,000 miles, by turns frantic and leisurely, grimy and glorious. The traveler, a 28-year-old Argentine named Hugo Nicolas Gassioles, kept no written record of his exploits and mishaps during the pilgrimage across waterless deserts in Peru, frozen mountain passes in Bolivia, mosquito-infested jungles in Panama, bandit-plagued paths in Central America and traffic-clogged highways in Texas.

In conversation, the affable man of action is maddeningly terse when describing his odyssey. In a sentence or two he dispenses with a near-shipwreck in the Gulf of Panama ("My horse fell on deck and broke two teeth") or a shoot-out between gangsters and police in El Salvador ("The horses were too weighted down to run, but there was no choice, so we ran.")

Asked about the purpose of his trek, Mr. Gassioles squirms a bit, then launches into a joke about how one of his horses learned more English than he did or an anecdote about sleeping in a pigsty to keep warm.

Even when pressed, he is unable to come up with anything loftier than a desire to promote Argentine gaucho culture and a half-formed idea to raise money for schools for children with Down's syndrome. He also hoped to match the record set in 1925, when a Swiss horseman named Schiffaly completed the same trip.

But everywhere this lanky, easygoing horseman passed, often in the company of fellow gauchos who rode along for a month or two each, his example seemed to inspire those he met. Ordinary people were moved to noble sentiments, sedentary strangers to vicarious flights of fancy, local philosophers to flashes of illumination. He allowed them, if just for a moment, to glimpse something they longed to see.

The evidence of his impact is there, scribbled in a stained leather journal Mr. Gassioles carried in his saddlebags and asked people to sign along the way. It is filled with the official stamps and seals of border agents and medical authorities and police chiefs, including one government veterinarian who allowed the

See RIDER, Page 12

Mobutu's Not So Bad, France Now Says

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN, France — In the fine light and scented air of a Mediterranean fall, President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire has ensconced himself at the Villa del Mare, a mansion he acquired a decade ago from a Sandi billionaire and has used only once before — on a visit to his dentist in Monaco.

A world away, his country is in danger of fragmenting and war has sent a million refugees fleeing into the jungles of eastern Zaire.

But here on the Cote d'Azur, Africa and its agony are but a dream. Nothing stirs save the sea breeze in the olive groves, the rich and the retired walking their dogs, and the white geese that waddle across the pine-shaded acres of the Mobutu estate.

The villa has ripe lemons on its trees, extravagant floral arrangements in its stone urns, a black Mercedes in its drive, two pet sheep on its grounds, and a view over the shimmering sea to the high-rises of Monaco. It provides, in short, a perfect image of the fruits of three decades of absolute power in an African country bled to the bone.

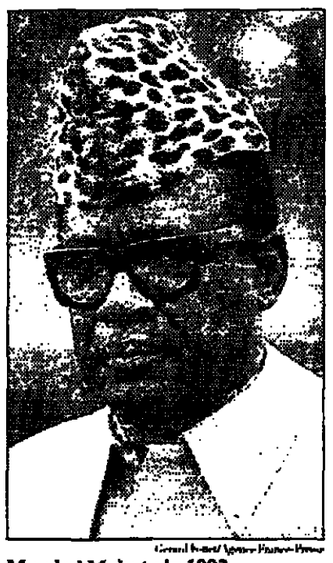
The beautiful, rocky headland at Roquebrune has long attracted famous visitors, among them Winston Churchill and Coco Chanel. But this small town near Nice is not sure what to make of Marshal Mobutu. The mayor, a member of President Jacques Chirac's party, has opted for silence. The tourist board is torn between delight and unease over the publicity, depending on how it turns out.

"People are talking about Roquebrune and that's good," said Patrick Alvarez, an official at the tourist bureau. "But you can't help wondering how many of those refugees Mobutu could feed if he sold the property. And that gives us an uneasy feeling."

Officially, the president of Zaire, who arrived at the villa on Monday and declined to be interviewed, is convalescing from surgery for prostate cancer that he underwent in Switzerland in August. Unofficially, he is making a political comeback in France, where he was dismissed a few years ago as a "walking bank balance with a leopard-skin hat."

That phrase came from Bernard Kouchner, a former health minister and long a leader of the campaign to provide international aid and medical attention to the destitute, people like the million refugees, most of them ethnic Hutu, who have fled their camps in eastern Zaire to escape the fighting. The uprising by ethnic Tutsi Zairian rebels, who have taken major cities in eastern Zaire, is not

See MOBUTU, Page 12



Gerard Fouet/Agence France-Presse

Marshal Mobutu in 1993.

AGENDA

Beijing Limits U.S. Imports

China said Sunday that it would ban imports of American fruit, beverages and other goods in retaliation for a U.S. fine for alleged trade violations.

The United States levied a $19 million penalty on China on Sept. 6 for trying to ship garments to the United States through other countries, thereby skirting quotas and violating a 1994 trade pact.

China's retaliation, the latest in a series of trade disputes that have soured ties between the United States and China, comes less than two weeks before a planned visit to China by Warren Christopher, the U.S. secretary of state. (Page 13)

Hong Kong Activist Plans Push in China

The chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong, Martin Lee, has vowed to push for human rights and democracy in China.

"China must change," he said, contending that Beijing planned repressive laws for Hong Kong.

Mr. Lee also outlined his plans to persuade British lawmakers this week to declare Beijing in violation of the treaty that returns Hong Kong to Chinese rule in July. (Page 6)

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Pakistani Politics / **Spotlight on Newcomer**

Cricket Star Takes to the Campaign Trail

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan — When Imran Khan brought his campaign to become the country's next prime minister to this city's ancient bazaar, aides wedged a truck hauling two rusty shipping containers into the narrow street.

With the athleticism born of years as the captain of Pakistan's cricket team, Mr. Khan bounded up a rickety bamboo ladder onto the makeshift platform, leaving aides to hoist the ladder, drawbridge-style, behind him.

A few days after the government of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto was dismissed by the president, who accused her of corruption and misrule, Mr. Khan, with his Rube Goldberg style of campaigning, was making a virtue of necessity.

As the leader of the nation's newest political party, the Movement for Justice, which has promised to purge Pakistan of corruption and establish a government of "fresh faces," he has entered elections planned for next Feb. 3 with few funds and almost no political experience.

Yet many in Pakistan think that Mr. Khan, 44, an Oxford graduate, could break the revolving-door cycle of Pakistan politics. Through military coups, assassinations and the dismissal of three civilian governments in six years, one family, the Bhuttos, has dominated Pakistan's political consciousness for 30 years.

Only a few weeks after Mr. Khan began touring the country, with a television and radio blackout of his rallies ordered by Miss Bhutto, his crowds have steadily grown. What is more, Pakistanis have been hailing him with a hopefulness that has not been seen in Pakistan for years.

As Mr. Khan heaped scorn on Miss Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, the opposition party leader, from atop the shipping containers, a dense crowd chanted, "*Wazir-e-azam*," "prime minister" in Urdu.

When he jumped from the containers into the back of a pickup truck, a sea of hands reached out to touch his long muslin shirt and white shawl. Others cheered him from roofs the same way they did in 1992 when the national team, led by Mr. Khan, beat England to win the World Cup, cricket's most prestigious competition.

Mr. Khan has had to fight off a reputation as a playboy from his years in London when he escorted prominent models, actresses and socialites to restaurants and nightclubs.

But he has developed a new, more substantial reputation in Pakistan with his marriage to a wealthy Briton — a first child is due any day — as well as with his success in building Pakistan's first cancer hospital.

Although a newcomer to politics, he has also developed a crowd-pleasing campaign style, using cricket analogies to express scorn for Pakistan's political establishment.

The biggest cheers here came when Mr. Khan excoriated Miss Bhutto and her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, who was arrested this week on orders of President Farooq Leghari on suspicion of corruption and involvement in the killing of Murtaza Bhutto, Miss Bhutto's younger brother and fierce political foe, seven weeks ago.

Comparing the couple to batsmen who have struck out in a cricket match — in cricket parlance, "lost their wickets" — Mr. Khan said the game was almost over for Miss Bhutto and the political establishment she represents.

"The bowler has taken the first wicket, and you know whose wicket that was — Asif Ali Zardari, who holds the world championship for corruption," Mr. Khan said. "And the second wicket to fall was that of Benazir Bhutto, the world champion in telling lies, who has a shawl on her head, prayer beads in her hands and thievery in her heart." When the cheers died down, he added, "Now, if you will let me be the bowler, and you take the catches, we can bowl them all out and rid Pakistan of this political mafia."

Mr. Khan offered the Rawalpindi crowd a telling chronicle of statistics about the gap between rich and poor in a country with a per-capita income of barely $200 a year. He said that politicians like Miss Bhutto had presided over a system in which government programs were looted, government contracts milked for kickbacks, and every opportunity taken to secure personal comforts.

He gave examples that included the $25 million a year spent on maintaining residences in Islamabad for the president and the prime minister, the 85 Mercedes limousines assigned to the prime minister's staff, and $10 million in taxpayers' money spent every year on overseas medical care for high-ranking politicians and their families.

He has been making such criticisms since he returned from London to his family's home in Lahore, and began working on a $25 million hospital financed entirely by donations he raised. It is dedicated to Mr. Khan's mother, who died of cancer in 1990.

The hospital has received little but word-of-mouth publicity in Pakistan. Miss Bhutto, an Oxford classmate of Mr. Khan's in the 1970s, reacted to his criticism of the government by imposing a virtual blackout on news coverage of the hospital. This barred the hospital from soliciting donations on Pakistan's state-run television and cut off financing from the state-run health care system.

What many Pakistanis regarded as a personal vendetta reached its climax when Mr. Zardari, who was head of the national organizing committee for the 1996 world cricket championship final in Lahore, ordered Mr. Khan, captain of the team that held the title, blacklisted from all the events and even omitted him from the players listed as having won the 1992 championship.

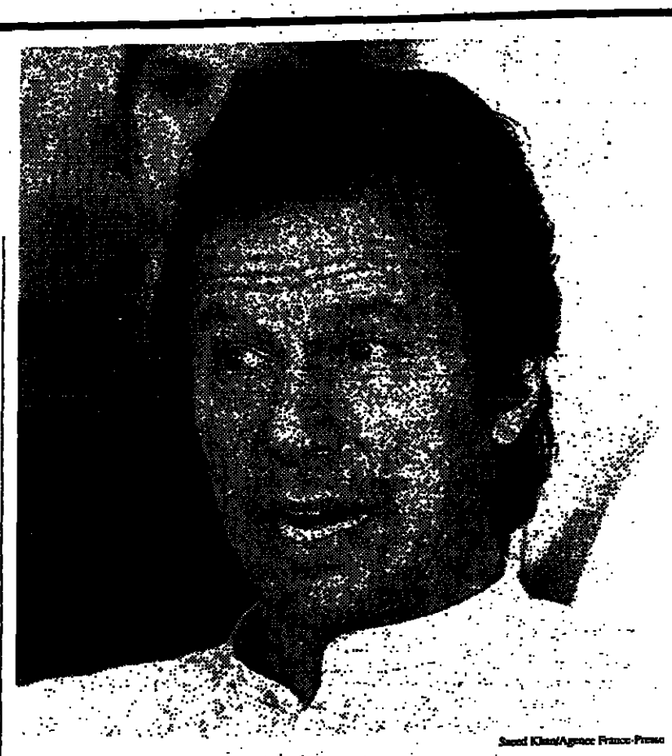
While Mr. Khan appears to have achieved some momentum in his political campaign, many Pakistanis say his effort may falter.

One question is how a mostly illiterate, overwhelmingly Muslim electorate will react to Mr. Khan's marriage last year to Jemima Goldsmith, 22, the British-born daughter of Sir James Goldsmith, a Jewish entrepreneur and investor who lives in Paris. She has converted to Islam.

Mr. Khan said the couple had found ordinary Pakistanis to be, if anything, more "tolerant" than wealthier Pakistanis.

A more serious difficulty could be disaffection for Mr. Khan among Pakistan's business elite. Many of these traditional backers of political campaigns deride Mr. Khan, a relatively wealthy man who comes from the same social background as those he condemns, as a hypocrite.

But his supporters say well-to-do Pakistanis belittle him because they feel threatened. "They are people who have settled into a deep cynicism," said Shahrez Hussein, one of Mr. Khan's campaign managers. "It makes no difference to them who runs the country, so long as they are undisturbed."



Saeed Khan/Agence France-Presse

Imran Khan's party, which promises to rid Pakistan of corruption, is contesting the elections set for Feb. 3.

Bhutto Is Kept From Husband

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistani authorities have refused to allow Benazir Bhutto to visit her husband, who has been detained since Miss Bhutto's government was dismissed five days ago, the former prime minister's spokesman said Sunday.

Miss Bhutto last saw Asif Ali Zardari on Thursday, two days after she was dismissed over disputed charges of corruption and misrule and he was picked up by soldiers, according to the spokesman, Shah Mahmood Qureshi.

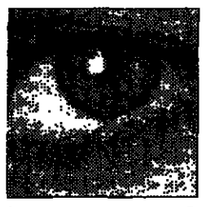
Mr. Qureshi, former state minister for parliamentary affairs, said authorities holding Mr. Zardari in an official residence near Islamabad had turned down Miss Bhutto's requests since Thursday to see him.

"She has not been permitted yet to see him again," Mr. Qureshi said. "They have given no solid reason."

Government officials were not available for comment.

Miss Bhutto was permitted to see Mr. Zardari on Thursday, hours after she threatened to bring kidnapping charges against President Farooq Leghari, who dismissed her government. Authorities have said he is being held without charge under a law for the maintenance of public order.

Mr. Zardari is the target of corruption allegations leveled against Miss Bhutto's government. He has also been accused of conspiring to murder Miss Bhutto's brother, Murtaza, who was killed Sept. 20 in Karachi. Mr. Zardari has denied the charges.



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From Frostboil to Slob Ice, 'Canadian' Stands Apart

By Howard Schneider
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Get careless on a snowmobile here and you could disappear down a rot hole; drink too much moose milk and you will need a prairie oyster in the morning. Winter causes frostboil, and with spring comes the slob ice drifting down from the North.

Influenced by the French, affected by the Arctic tongues of the Inuit, inspired by the weather and pressured by the way hundreds of millions of Americans speak and spell, Canada has developed its own flavor of English. And now linguists are in the middle of an extensive effort to document what English-speaking Canadians say, where they say it and what they mean.

A new Canadian Dictionary of English, the first in more than a decade, was published this fall, and another, the Oxford Canadian Dictionary, is due out soon.

"Moose milk," a local moonshine, is an invention that should not be confused with "moose pasture," a worthless mining claim. A "rot hole" is a soft spot in a frozen lake; "slob ice" is the partially melted kind, chunks of which float in the ocean; "frostboil" is what happens to roads and pavement in the winter here. And "prairie oyster"? That's a raw-egg drink used for hangovers, but for its other meaning, ask a Canadian. It is too vulgar to print.

To those who chart such things, there is little question that, despite British roots and American influence, Canadian has arrived.

"It's subtle," said Peter A. Reich, a University of Toronto linguist who helped prepare the dictionary recently released by Thomson Publishing. "But it is a variant," he added.

While Canadian English grammar deviates little, there are noticeable differences in pronunciation, spelling and vocabulary that sometimes push Canada back toward Britain, sometimes draw it closer to the United States, and in other cases make it unique in the English-speaking world.

To compile the new dictionary, Thomson started with an American dictionary, because the United States is a closer linguistic cousin than the United Kingdom. The challenge was to filter out the Americanisms that Canadians do not use, include the British words and spellings that they do, fix the pronunciations of French words, because Canadians are more likely to accent them properly and, finally, to add Canada's own lexicon and history to the stew.

For example, the word "lagniappe," derived from Louisiana Creole, was excluded, as were many other regional American terms. Alternative British spellings were added for words like honor (honour) and meter (metre), because Canadians use both.

Canadian English, Mr. Reich said, reflects the country itself — the regional foods, encounters with the weather, hockey, a smattering of Inuit and, of course, Americanisms that have been imported like just another product.

The French influence is also strong. "Poutine," for example, bounced between both languages in Europe before being accepted into Canadian English. The French picked it up from the English word "pudding" and, according to a French linguist, Annie Bourret, it later took on a figurative meaning to describe anything messy. Then the name was given to a local dish in Quebec — French fries smothered in gravy and cheese curds, a treat that has migrated to Ontario and the Anglophone world.

Jack Chambers, who is preparing the linguistic atlas, said his research had led him to believe that — perhaps understandably in an age of quick travel and strong trade ties — the differences in the two strains of North American English were slowly disappearing. Sounds are moving both ways across the border, he said, just like auto parts. And Canada has lost some of its words. A survey of about 1,500 Canadians, for example, showed that the once preferred, British-derived term for a large living room seat, "chesterfield," has given way to "couch."

But likewise, Americans, according to some studies, are more frequently pronouncing words like "cot" and "caught" as if they are the same — a long-standing trait of Canadian pronunciation.

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Sandinistas To Contest Vote Results

Reuters

MANAGUA — Nicaragua's Sandinista Front will contest the results of the Oct. 20 presidential election, which a final count shows was won by the candidate of the rightist Liberal Alliance, the Sandinista news media said.

The leftist Sandinistas have called the vote fraudulent and refused to accept the final results, issued Friday, which gave the Liberal Alliance's Arnoldo Aleman an easy 51-to-37.7 percent victory over the Sandinista presidential candidate, Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The remaining votes were split among 23 other candidates.

The Sandinista newspaper Barricada screamed Saturday: "God forgive them! Results Illegitimate! The Struggle Will Continue!"

Under Nicaraguan electoral law, political parties can appeal the results of the vote count — which the Sandinistas have said they will do — and the Supreme Election Council will then have eight days to rule before announcing the final winners.

International election monitors have discounted the Sandinista accusations of widespread fraud.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Paris Metro Disrupted

PARIS (AFP) — A strike interrupted traffic on a line of the Paris Metro for a third day Sunday, officials said. The disruption is likely to continue until Tuesday.

Trains stopped running on Friday along the No. 2 Nation-Porte-Dauphine line serving the northern half of Paris. Metro workers are protesting what they consider to be the dangerous presence of asbestos on the line.

Week of Strikes in Italy

ROME (AP) — Ferryboat workers began a 48-hour strike Sunday, the first in a rash of walkouts in several sectors that threaten to create chaos for travelers in Italy this week.

The ferry strike affected boats plying the waters between western Italy and Sardinia and between Sicily and Calabria. Another two-day strike, this one by stationmasters, was expected to complicate train travel starting Tuesday. On Thursday afternoon, air traffic controllers are striking for four hours at Rome's Leonardo Da Vinci airport.

Boeing Clears 737s

SEATTLE (AP) — Tests on 1,400 Boeing 737 jetliners show no failure in rudder power control units; the manufacturer said Friday, a week after calling for the tests because a rudder control valve jammed in a laboratory experiment.

Boeing began testing its 2,700 737s, after the Federal Aviation Administration ordered the emergency tests.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Angola, Belgium, Bermuda, Bhutan, Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, France, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Poland, Puerto Rico, Singapore, United States.
TUESDAY: Bhutan, India, Taiwan.
WEDNESDAY: India.
THURSDAY: Bhutan, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ivory Coast, Jordan.
FRIDAY: Brazil, Ivory Coast, New Zealand.
SATURDAY: Netherlands Antilles.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.

WEATHER

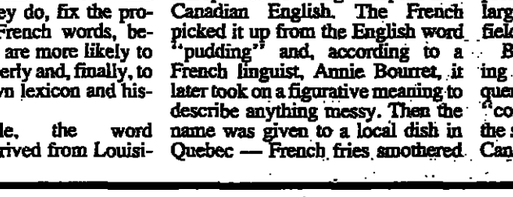
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Algarve	19/66	14/57 r	19/66	11/52 c
Amsterdam	11/52	9/48 sh	13/55	8/46 r
Athens	14/57	-1/31 s	17/62	3/37 s
Athens	19/66	12/53 pc	19/66	14/57 pc
Barcelona	17/62	14/57 c	20/68	13/55 sh
Belgrade	16/61	11/52 c	19/66	9/48 pc
Berlin	11/52	10/50 sh	17/62	13/55 c
Brussels	11/52	9/48 sh	13/55	8/46 r
Budapest	13/55	11/52 sh	16/61	11/52 c
Copenhagen	7/44	6/43 sh	11/52	11/52 r
Costa Del Sol	19/66	16/61 sh	18/64	13/55 r
Dublin	7/44	6/43 sh	8/46	4/39 r
Edinburgh	7/44	6/43 sh	8/46	1/34 sh
Florence	16/61	12/53 sh	19/66	11/52 pc
Frankfurt	11/52	8/46 sh	17/62	12/53 c
Geneva	13/55	9/48 sh	17/62	8/46 c
Helsinki	0/32	-3/27 c	2/35	1/34 pc
Istanbul	17/62	11/52 s	17/62	11/52 pc
Las Palmas	23/73	18/64 s	23/73	17/62 pc
Lisbon	16/61	9/48 r	16/61	8/46 sh
London	9/48	8/46 r	13/55	8/46 r
Madrid	13/55	12/53 r	18/61	7/44 sh
Mallorca	15/59	14/57 c	19/66	15/59 sh
Milan	12/53	10/50 r	18/61	8/46 sh
Moscow	0/32	-3/27 c	2/35	0/32 sh
Munich	13/55	7/44 c	17/62	7/44 c
Nice	17/62	13/55 r	21/70	13/55 sh
Oslo	-1/31	-3/27 sf	0/32	-2/29 sn
Paris	10/50	9/48 r	12/53	6/43 r
Prague	13/55	10/50 c	18/64	10/50 pc
Reykjavik	0/32	-4/25 pc	6/43	5/41 sh
Rome	19/66	13/55 c	20/68	12/53 pc
St. Petersburg	1/34	-3/27 c	2/35	0/32 pc
Stockholm	2/35	-2/29 pc	4/39	2/35 sh
Strasbourg	12/55	11/52 r	18/64	9/48 c
Tallinn	-1/31	-2/29 c	2/35	1/34 pc
Venice	14/57	9/48 sh	17/62	9/48 c
Vienna	14/57	11/52 c	17/62	10/50 pc
Warsaw	9/48	8/46 r	16/61	11/52 pc
Zurich	13/55	10/50 c	17/62	9/48 pc

Middle East

Abu Dhabi	28/82	15/59 s	28/82	14/57 s
Beirut	20/73	16/61 s	20/73	16/61 s
Cairo	30/86	19/66 s	31/88	18/64 pc
Damascus	26/79	11/52 s	26/79	8/46 s
Jerusalem	25/73	12/53 s	24/75	10/50 s
Luxor	34/93	13/55 s	31/88	12/53 pc
Riyadh	25/84	9/48 s	28/82	9/48 s

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Hot — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America

Cold weather will persist across the Northeast at midweek. Milder air from the Southwest will move into the middle of the United States. Moisture will pour inland through western Canada. Tranquil weather will continue from Los Angeles to Miami. New York City will remain cold.

Europe

Windy and chilly with showers Tuesday in London and Paris; wet snow may mix in at night. Some sun and turning milder by Thursday. Cold and stormy in Madrid Tuesday. A storm in the western Mediterranean will spread heavy rain into northern Italy. Sunny, warm and dry in Athens.

Asia

It could rain in Tokyo Tuesday as Typhoon Dale passes to the east, then dry and cool into Thursday. Cold air will drive south out of Mongolia and Manchuria across Beijing and Seoul; both cities will be dry and cold with sunshine through the period. Heavy rain is likely in Manila.

North America

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Anchorage	-2/28	-9/15 c	-2/28	-7/20 pc
Atlanta	10/50	-1/31 s	11/52	1/34 pc
Boston	7/44	1/34 c	2/35	-5/23 pc
Chicago	-1/31	-9/15 pc	4/39	-2/29 pc
Dallas	21/70	8/46 s	18/64	7/44 pc
Denver	18/61	-1/31 s	21/70	3/37 s
Detroit	1/34	-9/15 sn	2/35	-5/23 pc
Honolulu	28/79	21/70 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Houston	23/71	12/53 s	21/70	7/44 pc
Los Angeles	22/82	11/52 s	23/82	12/53 pc
Miami	29/79	17/62 pc	24/75	18/64 pc
Minneapolis	-4/25	-12/10 pc	1/34	-2/28 pc
Montreal	1/34	-4/25 sn	-2/28	-11/12 pc
Nassau	29/79	19/66 sh	22/80	20/68 c
New York	8/46	1/34 c	3/35	-3/27 pc
Orlando	22/71	8/46 s	19/66	10/50 pc
Phoenix	33/91	14/57 s	30/86	15/59 s
San Fran.	21/70	11/52 pc	19/66	11/52 pc
Seattle	14/57	6/43 s	14/57	6/43 c
Toronto	0/32	-4/25 sn	-4/25	-11/13 pc
Vancouver	14/57	12/53 sh	17/62	9/48 c
Washington	7/44	-3/27 c	4/39	-4/25 pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hur, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. ©1996

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low/W C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low/W C/F
Bali	34/93	23/71 s	33/91	22/71 pc
Bangkok	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Beijing	10/50	-5/23 pc	4/39	-8/18 s
Bombay	31/88	18/68 w	30/86	18/64 s
Calcutta	28/84	16/64 s	29/84	17/62 s
Cheng Mai	33/91	22/71 pc	33/91	21/70 pc
Colombo	29/84	22/71 pc	29/84	22/71 pc
Hanoi	28/84	23/73 pc	28/82	21/70 c
Ho Chi Minh	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	23/73 c
Hong Kong	28/82	22/71 pc	27/80	20/68 s
Islamabad	29/84	9/48 pc	29/84	9/48 sf
Jakarta	32/89	24/75 t	32/89	24/75 t
Karachi	32/89	18/61 s	32/89	15/59 s
K. Lumpur	32/89	23/73 t	31/88	23/73 pc
K. Kinabalu	31/88	22/71 pc	30/86	22/71 pc
Manila	31/88	23/73 pc	29/84	23/73 t
New Delhi	34/93	11/52 s	33/91	13/55 s
Phnom Penh	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	23/73 c
Phuket	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Rangoon	33/91	23/73 pc	32/89	23/73 pc
Seoul	14/57	6/43 r	12/53	-1/31 pc
Shanghai	24/75	18/61 r	18/64	7/44 pc
Singapore	31/88	23/73 pc	31/88	22/71 pc
Taipei	29/84	24/75 t	27/80	18/64 sh
Tokyo	20/68	17/62 s	20/68	10/50 r
Vientiane	29/84	24/75 pc	29/82	21/70 c

Africa

Algiers	24/75	13/55 s	27/80	14/57 s
Cape Town	18/64	10/50 pc	18/64	8/46 pc
Casablanca	19/66	13/55 pc	17/62	10/50 r
Harare	28/82	8/46 s	29/84	9/48 s
Lagos	31/88	22/71 s	31/88	23/73 s
Nairobi	24/75	13/55 sh	27/80	12/53 pc
Tunis	23/73	13/55 pc	26/79	15/59 s

Latin America

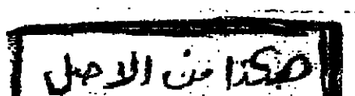
Buenos Aires	28/82	17/62 s	29/84	17/62 pc
Caracas	33/91	25/77 pc	32/89	24/75 pc
Lima	20/68	18/61 c	21/70	18/61 s
Mexico City	17/62	6/43 c	19/66	7/44 pc
Rio de Janeiro	30/86	17/62 t	24/75	18/64 c
Santiago	31/88	11/52 s	30/86	12/53 s

Oceania

Auckland	17/62	12/53 r	16/61	12/53 sh
Sydney	18/64	13/55 pc	20/68	16/59 pc

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THE AMERICAS

From Wealthy Banker To Clinton's Staff Chief

Bowles Is 'Southern Guy' and Pal

By Todd S. Purdum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton summoned his vice president, his chief of staff and his chief of staff-to-be to join him on a small platform in the East Room of the White House, he gestured to the gold carpet behind him and said, "No particular order."

Erskine Bowles, the reedy, owlish North Carolina businessman whom Mr. Clinton has pressed into service to lead the White House into a second term, moved instinctively to the background. That is the spot Mr. Bowles grew used to as a deputy chief of staff for 15 months until he left last December to return to the private sector.

"We're two Southern guys," Mr. Bowles said in an interview last spring, summing up his bond with his boss. "I didn't talk to reporters. I came from a world where your relationship with your clients was confidential, and he was my only client. I think he felt comfortable that I could listen."

Now he will be front and center in one of the most visible, high-pressure jobs in the country. Mr. Bowles, a millionaire investment banker and 1992 fund-raiser who went on to become head of the Small Business Administration and then the president's golfing partner, time manager and trusted friend, will have not only to listen but also to talk. And he will have dozens of demanding constituents, from senators to cabinet secretaries to anchormen.

Yet if most of those who saw the East Room ceremony on television Friday were hearing Mr. Bowles's voice for the first time, few who know him seem to think he will have much trouble adjusting to the task.

"A grand slam," said Commerce Secretary Mickey Kantor, who once upon a time in 1992 aspired to the job himself. "He is tremendously loyal, but it's a loyalty that promotes candor and straight talk."

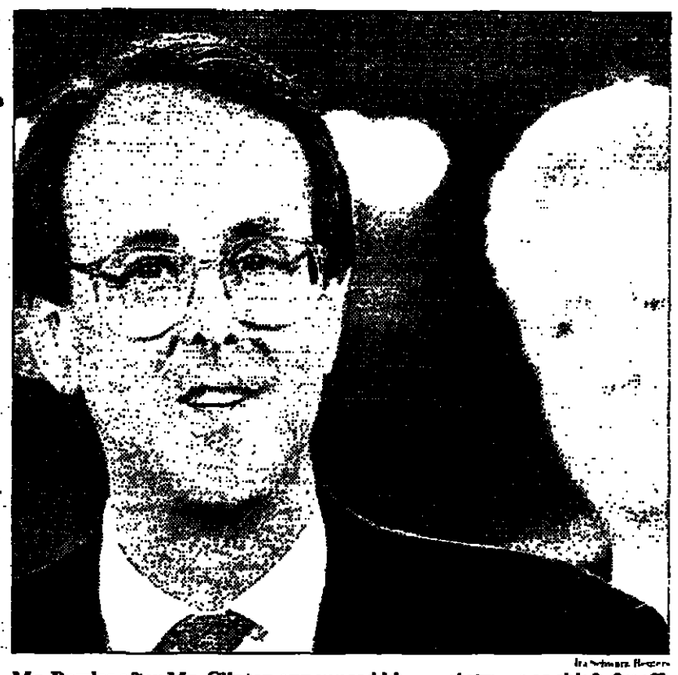
Mr. Clinton himself said he turned to Mr. Bowles because he wanted "someone of stature, intellect, dedication, drive, and the capacity to do this virtually impossible job."

Mr. Clinton's first chief of staff was his childhood friend, Thomas (Mack) McLarty, who was widely regarded as nice but ineffectual, and the president eased him out in the summer of 1994 in favor of Leon Panetta, a former congressman from California. Mr. Panetta brought new discipline to the staff, but wanted to return to California to contemplate a run for governor.

Mr. Bowles, 51, has been the locker-room pal that Mr. Clinton has relied on for delicate tasks, from telling Dick Morris that he had to resign as the Clinton campaign's political strategist after reports in August that he had a relationship with a prostitute, to overseeing the president's preparation for campaign debates this fall.

He has long been the president's first choice to succeed Mr. Panetta, but he had to be persuaded, having just in January started a merchant banking concern. Mr. Bowles agreed to rejoin the administration in a phone conversation Thursday night.

In a brief interview Friday, Mr. Bowles said his partners had agreed to buy him out. He said he told Mr. Clinton that he "wanted to have some input" in choosing his own team, in part because he wants people to compensate for his own inexperience in dealing with Congress.



Mr. Bowles after Mr. Clinton announced his appointment as chief of staff.

Other White House aides said that was a polite way of saying that Mr. Panetta's two deputies, Harold Ickes and Evelyn Lieberman, would almost certainly not stay on.

As co-deputy chief of staff with Mr. Bowles under Mr. Panetta, Mr. Ickes served as political strategist and ambassador to Democratic constituency groups, while Mr. Bowles oversaw internal administration and the president's time. The two made a good team but have little in common.

Mr. Bowles is no stranger to politics. He comes from a prominent North Carolina family, and his father, Hargrove Bowles, was the Democratic candidate for governor of North Carolina in 1972. His wife, Crandall Close Bowles, is the sister of Elliot Close, who lost his challenge to Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, last week. She is also a millionaire many times over as a descendent of the family that founded the textile giant Spring Industries, where she is an executive vice president.

Mr. Bowles, who graduated from the University of North Carolina and holds a master's degree in business administration from Columbia University, met Crandall Close when they worked at Morgan Stanley & Co. in New York in the early 1970s. He left in 1975 to found a regional investment bank in Charlotte, North Carolina, where Mr. Bowles made another, smaller fortune of his own.

Republicans Warn Clinton Not to Impede Inquiries

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton renewed his call for bipartisanship on Sunday, but Republican leaders expressed growing reservations and warned the administration of "major problems" if it impeded the ethics investigations facing it.

Mr. Clinton, in an interview on ABC-TV, said his top priority in dealing with the new Republican-dominated Congress would be a balanced budget that would allow every American to afford a college education, and possibly further the cause of health-care reform. He said he hoped that such a budget could be achieved in the coming year.

A balanced budget has long been a goal of the Republican leadership.

But the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, said he had doubts about Mr. Clinton's sincerity and added that if the president wants the overall cooperation of Republicans, he will have to tread carefully in his handling of ethics investigations.

"I hear things in Washington these days that alarm me," Mr. Lott said. "I hear talk about getting rid of Attorney General Janet Reno because she's been too tough on them," and about dismissing Kenneth Starr, the independent counsel investigating Whitewater.

News stories citing unidentified administration officials have said Mr. Clinton is dissatisfied with Ms. Reno's performance. And some Democrats have recently accused Mr. Starr of being too closely linked to the Republican Party to serve impartially as the Whitewater prosecutor.

"Those are very bad signals," said Mr. Lott.

Ms. Reno faces a decision on whether to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate campaign-finance abuses. If she and Mr. Starr were to be forced out of office, Mr. Lott said, it would be "enormously improper" and "would cause major problems."

Again on Sunday, Mr. Clinton was asked whether he might issue pardons in Whitewater or other cases, conceivably to former business partners or friends.

He replied, "I don't intend to give anybody special preference or special treatment."

Whether his second term might become mired in ethics investigations, the president said, was "up to the Republican majority."

But he said he interpreted recent comments by Mr. Lott as well as the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, and Senator Alfonse D'Amato of New York as pointing to an easing on the ethics inquiries.

Mr. Lott, for his part, again signaled a willingness to work with Mr. Clinton on some issues. But he said that Republicans felt stung by the president's criticism during the election campaign and that they would view some of his proposals with reserve.

"On Medicare, he's been irresponsible, he's misled the people, he's misinformed them," Mr. Lott said, referring to claims Mr. Clinton made during the campaign about the health care program for the elderly. "It's been disingenuous."

Don Nickles of Oklahoma, the Senate majority whip, said Saturday on CNN that he "wouldn't be surprised" if Hillary Rodham Clinton were indicted in the next four years.

He cited questions about her possible roles in the dismissal, early in the first Clinton term, of White House travel office employees; the possible misuse by the White House of hundreds of FBI files, and the Whitewater case.

POLITICAL NOTES

Brinkley Says 'Sorry' to Clinton

WASHINGTON — The veteran television journalist David Brinkley has apologized to President Bill Clinton for having called him uncreative and "a bore" while on the air election night.

Mr. Brinkley, 76, offered the apology at the start of a half-hour television presidential interview, broadcast Sunday, that marked his retirement after 15 years as host of "This Week with David Brinkley," a news analysis program on ABC.

"Before we begin I am reminded of something I wrote years ago," Mr. Brinkley said. "It may be impossible to be objective, I said, but we must always be fair.

"Well, after a long day — Election Day — and seven hours on the set, what I said at the end of our election night coverage was both impolite and unfair. And I'm sorry. I regret it."

Mr. Clinton, who taped the interview on Friday in the Roosevelt Room of the White House, immediately accepted the apology.

"I've said a lot of things myself late at night when I was tired and you had really been through a rough day," Mr. Clinton said. *(Reuters)*

Bipartisan Attack on Liquor Ads

WASHINGTON — The Senate Republican leader, Trent Lott of Mississippi, on Sunday backed President Bill Clinton's opposition to liquor advertisements on television and radio.

"Absolutely, I join him in that effort," Mr. Lott said on NBC.

The day before, Mr. Clinton called the U.S. liquor industry "irresponsible" for deciding to drop a decades-old voluntary ban on television and radio advertisements.

"You're wrong to change your policy now," the president said in his weekly radio address. "This is no time to turn back. Get back on the ban. That's the best way to protect all our families."

Mr. Lott said the lifting of the ban "would have a bad impact on our children, on society as a whole." *(Reuters)*

Should Gingrich Step Aside?

WASHINGTON — Representative Steve Largent, one Newt Gingrich's loyal supporters from the 1994 class of House freshmen, recommended Sunday that Mr. Gingrich give up his seat as House speaker until ethics charges against him are resolved.

"I think it is a good idea," Mr. Largent, Republican of Oklahoma, responded when asked in an interview on Fox TV about a proposal that Mr. Gingrich turn his job over to Representative Henry Hyde of Illinois. The idea is reported to be a suggestion in the next issue of the conservative journal National Review.

Democrats have hit Mr. Gingrich with dozens of ethics complaints since he became speaker. One is the subject of a special counsel's investigation to determine whether a college course Mr. Gingrich taught constituted a political activity that violated tax laws. *(AP)*

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, promising to learn from the mistakes of past presidents who stumbled after re-election to a second term: "I'm very mindful of history's difficulties, and I'm going to try to beat them." *(AP)*

FBI Confirms Its Skepticism of Salinger

By Dan Barry
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, while saying they were certain that Pierre Salinger had no evidence to support his allegation last week that a U.S. Navy missile had brought down TWA Flight 800, nevertheless wanted to talk to the former journalist and Kennedy administration spokesman.

FBI agents got that chance Saturday.

According to law enforcement officials, the questioning of Mr. Salinger only bolstered their conviction that his information was wrong and his sources not credible.

The most inflammatory allegation made by Mr. Salinger, during a speech to an airline industry group gathered in France, was that he had a previously secret document confirming that "friendly fire" from a navy ship had downed the Boeing 747 off the coast of Long Island on July 17 and killed 230 people.

But James Kallstrom, the FBI supervisor overseeing the investigation, said he had spoken with Mr. Salinger by telephone for 15 minutes and had concluded that the document was the same one that had been determined to contain baseless allegations when it first surfaced on the Internet months ago.

"We ascertained today that the document that he has in his possession has been on the Internet since late August," Mr. Kallstrom said.

But the questioning by Mr. Kallstrom and other federal agents did not dissuade Mr. Salinger from expanding on his allegations.

During an interview on CNN, he dismissed government attacks on his theory and said that the pilot of an Air France airliner that took off five minutes after the TWA flight was warned that missiles had been fired in the area.

As a result, Mr. Salinger said, the Air France jet "wildly turned to the right" minutes after takeoff from Kennedy International Airport.

He said that the pilot had told a passenger: "We can't go over that region. They're sending missiles up there. It's very dangerous."

Mr. Salinger, who said he heard this account from the passenger, urged investigators to locate and interview the Air France pilot.

But law enforcement agents said they could not corroborate the account. And when Mr. Salinger was asked about his story, one official said, he explained that someone he had never met before had telephoned him to share the account.

When Mr. Salinger was asked for the person's name, he could not remember it, and told investigators he would have to call them back after searching through his records, the official said.

The new allegation came one day after the White House, the FBI, and the National Transportation Safety Board roundly denounced the missile theory. The FBI called it "unadulterated nonsense."

Shelly Hazle, a spokeswoman for the safety board, said she could not confirm whether an Air France flight had followed Flight 800. She said officials were convinced that the flight was not downed by "friendly fire."

"We don't have any evidence of a navy missile," she said.

In France, the head of a group representing families of the crash victims, Jose Cremades, said he had also spoken to Mr. Salinger and believed he had sown doubt in the former journalist's mind about the missile theory.

Away From Politics

- **The home of a convicted child molester** accused in the slayings of two girls was set afire, possibly by neighbors, the police in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, said. *(AP)*
- **A judge overturned an $11 million award** to a salesman who said he had been taunted at work. Judge Malcolm Mackey of Lois Angeles Superior Court called alleged taunts against Akintunde Ogunleye unfortunate, but said they did not prove racial discrimination or emotional distress. *(AP)*
- **The families of four private pilots** killed when their planes were shot down by Cuban jets have received $300,000 each in compensation, paid by the government out of frozen Cuban funds, The Miami Herald said. *(AP)*

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INTERNATIONAL

U.K. Campaign's American Accent

By Warren Hoge
New York Times Service

LONDON — The leading candidate is talkative and telegenic; he likes rock music, and his wife is a lawyer with a lucrative private practice.

He promises a "covenant" with the public in a tub-thumping style that has been likened to revival-meeting preaching, and he has made a concerted election-season move to the middle, co-opting positions of the more conservative rival party.

The governing party is campaigning to gain the credit it feels it is due from voters in exchange for nearly four years of economic growth, and party leaders hope that the economy will impress voters more than ongoing legislative investigations of "sleaze" in government.

Both parties vie to be identified as the champions of morality and family values, and the candidates are pressed to declare themselves on the issue of abortion.

To a degree that is provoking much comment and some dismay among Britons, the campaign for the British general election is following many of the trends and employing many of the techniques of the campaign that ended Tuesday in the United States.

Among the issues that John Major, the Conservative prime minister, and Tony Blair, the Labour Party leader, are debating are welfare reform, gun control, medical care, education and school safety, tax cuts, crime, drug use and school dress codes.

Of course, this is still Britain, so they are also debating whether or not the country should bring back caning as a punishment for delinquent students.

In the last week, both parties have moved vigorously to respond to an appeal, made by the widow of a London headmaster killed by a student, for an ethical renaissance. In one attempt to address that issue, the government began discussing how to reduce the level of violence shown on television and in film.



Shawn Baldwin/Reuters

Mr. Blair campaigning in London. He has accused Mr. Major of "American-style negative campaigning."

Mr. Major must call an election by May and will probably wait until then, even though two recent deaths of Tory members have reduced his party's majority in Parliament to one seat. The prime minister can rely on the nine members of Parliament from the Ulster Unionist Party to keep the Conservatives in power even if he loses his majority, and he needs as much time as possible to overtake Mr. Blair, whose lead in most recent poll was up to 28 percentage points.

Much is being made of the resonance of the American race in British politics.

When Mr. Major and Mr. Blair interrupted their party conference speeches with confessional stories about youthful hard knocks, commentators promptly termed the tactic "American-style."

When they appeared on stage and kissed their wives at the festive conclusions of the party gatherings, comparisons were immediately made to the similar practice in the United States.

"You never saw that kind of public cuddling at party conferences before," said Anthony King, a professor of government at the University of Essex.

Norma Major has in recent months emerged from the private housewife's life she had maintained to give interviews and make public appearances. The prime minister has called her his "secret weapon" in the race against Mr. Blair, whose wife, Cherie Booth, is a high-powered London lawyer with a sparkling academic background and roots in Labour's socialist past.

Well-worn phrases from American public life abound.

Mr. Major told his party that "the buck stops here." Mr. Blair told his that "we have little to fear but fear itself."

When Mr. Blair accused Mr. Major of introducing class differences into the race, he called it "totally American-style negative campaigning." The people behind the candidates are now being referred to as "spin doctors."

None of this is accidental. Both parties actively study the practices they are busy disparaging.

Brian Mawhinney, the Conservative Party chairman, and Danny Finkelstein, the Tories' chief strategist, have been frequent visitors to Republican Party events in the United States.

Philip Gould, the director of polling for the Labour Party, just returned from Washington, where he hobnobbed with his counterparts in the Clinton re-election campaign.

But Mr. King, a Canadian who has been here 40 years, expressed doubt that British general elections could turn into American presidential races.

"Every British election is described as more presidential than the one before, and it's always untrue," he explained.

"One hundred years ago people were making judgments based on the personalities of Gladstone and Disraeli."

When John Major and Tony Blair spoke of youthful hard knocks, commentators termed the tactic "American-style."

LANGUAGE

What Kind of Jerk Still Says Nerd?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — *Nerds* and *dorks* and *doofuses* may come and go, but *jerks* lurch resolutely on.

To find the full background of the slang word *jerk*, we must await the next volume of the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang, coming in 1997, but to learn how that word is used in the American dialect — and where it began — we are now blessed with Volume Three (I to O) of the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE), coming out next month, edited by Fred Cassidy, now 89, with Joan Houston Hall.

In 1805, a student of superstition and religion, Herbert Mayo, back-formed the noun from the old verb to apply to the vigorous movement of the heads of those manifesting religious ecstasy: "I have seen all denominations of religion exercised by the *jerks*."

Railroaders, especially in Pennsylvania, also used the verb to coin *jerkwater town*, from the scooping of water from a track pan (a trough between the rails) in a town too small for a train stop. Southwesterners came up with *beef jerky*, strips of dried beef, based on a Spanish-American word, *charqui*, for jerked meat.

In 1883, the humorist George Peck in "Peck's Bad Boy" gave it a meaning of "serve, draw, dispense," with "I must go down to the sweetened wind factory, and *jerk* soda." ("86 on the houseboat, 99 — I'll shoot one and stretch it" means "We're all out of banana split, chief soda *jerk*, so I'll draw a medium Coke.")

□

Indian, now under attack by those who prefer "Native American," has a history of forming many phrases. *Indian corn* is a cereal grass used for food, but *Indian bread* is corn bread made from real corn. An *Indian burn* is inflicted by "grasping a person's arm with both hands and twisting in opposite directions simultaneously."

No wonder some aboriginal Americans resent at least some of these usages; as an attributive noun in *Indian corn*, *Indian burn* and especially *Indian summer* and *Indian giver*, the word means "false." The *Indian sign* is a hex, and the *Indian side* is the wrong side of the horse for mounting. A *squaw winter* is unseasonably cold.

About *squaw*: Ron Libertus, a member of the Ojibwa tribe who teaches at the University of Minnesota Twin Cities, holds that the word does not mean "woman" or "female mate" in Algonquian and Iroquois languages, but means "vagina" and should therefore be considered a slur. When a couple of feminists then demanded that the offensive word be dropped from all state names, legislators complied unanimously, the governor signed the bill, and the word was banned.

In Lake County, however — where *Squaw Bay* and *Squaw Creek* had a historic flavor that never bothered anybody — the corrections sent in to comply with the new law by County Commissioner Sharon Hahn were "Politically Correct Bay" and "Politically Correct Creek."

Glen Yakel, of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, does not find that funny and expects a more suitable new name. Commissioner Hahn is holding her ground. Reached in Two Harbors, Minnesota, Hahn tells me: "I grew up next to an Indian reservation, and have lots of friends there. We've talked about it, and they don't take offense. I believe we in Lake County should have the right to do what our community wants to do."

I'm with her. When in New York City, and my destination is JFK International Airport, I still throw my bag in the cab and say: "Take me to Idlewild." The cabby thinks I'm crazy.

□

Arabic has given us the word *makhazin*, meaning "storehouses."

By 1596, *magazine* was applied by military men to warehouses of ordnance, and in 1731 by journalists to the super-duper reading on supercalendered paper we snatch off the newsstands today.

Teenagers who call parents *rents* call magazines *zeens* (sometimes spelled *zines*). Those of us in the media world call them *mags*, but now we stand in danger of confusion.

"When the Secret Service told me that 30,000 people had gone through the *mags*," President Clinton told a rain-soaked crowd, "I knew you wanted to keep America on the right track."

The New York Times reporter on the scene, Alison Mitchell, explained to readers that *mags* were "metal detectors."

"To me, *mags* are magazines," writes Richard Weiner, lexicographer of the Webster's New World Dictionary of Media and Communications, "but in the president's case, the reference is to *magnetometers*."

The language required a shortening of *metal detector*, because five syllables will never do. Somebody must have tried "M.D.s," which would be confused with doctors, and "Mets," which would have recalled New York ball players; neither made the slangification cut. At that point, metal-detector technicians came forward with their word for the shortening, *mags*, which could only be confused with Maggs Bros., a bibliophile's paradise on Berkeley Square in London. The Secret Service picked it up, and the clip was adopted by the president of the United States.

We don't need to bother our heads about that whole word, coined in 1827; it's now reissued as *mags*, setting off a loud alarm as you try to pass through with loose change in your pocket. News junkies will now have to join the teens in reading the zeens.

New York Times Service

'86 on the houseboat, 99 – I'll shoot one and stretch it'

BOOKS

EVA LE GALLIENNE: A Biography

By Helen Sheehy. 529 pages. $37.50. Knopf.

Reviewed by Wendy Smith

HELEN Sheehy's thoughtful book about a most accomplished, successful actress ultimately tells a very sad story, and that fact says something disquieting about American theater.

Born in 1899, Eva Le Gallienne appeared in her first Broadway hit at age 21, her last at 76. In between she was showered with praise for combining the bold theatricality of Sarah Bernhardt with the emotional truthfulness of Eleanora Duse in performances of almost every great role in the classical and modern canon, from Shakespeare's Juliet to Chekhov's Madame Ranevsky. Although financial rewards meant little to her, she prospered enough to leave an estate worth $2 million upon her death in 1991. Why, then, does her life seem on balance more tragic than triumphant?

The answer lies in the abyss Sheehy depicts between the theater in which Le Gallienne worked and the theater of which she dreamed. She was one of the visionaries who struggled over the course of the 20th century to free themselves and American audiences from Broadway's hit-or-flop straitjacket.

Such a vision came naturally to Le Gallienne, whose mother had attended the world premiere of "A Doll's House" in a Copenhagen theater whose proscenium arch bore the words "Not Only for Amusement."

By the time Le Gallienne came to America in 1915, she already possessed the solid technique and intimate familiarity with theatrical history that distinguish actors trained at London's Academy of Dramatic Art. She had her first major role on Broadway within a year, she toured with Ethel Barrymore as a teenager, and she became a star in her early 20s thanks to a pair of hits: "Liliom" in 1921 and "The Swan" in 1923. However, she wanted to be an artist, not a star. In 1925, when she failed to persuade a commercial management company to present her in Ibsen's "The Master Builder," she decided to produce and direct it herself. Acclaimed back-to-back productions of "The Master Builder" and "John Gabriel Borkman" gave birth to the Civic Repertory Theatre. Supported by wealthy backers who subsidized its low ticket prices, the Civic Rep proved there was a large, diverse audience for challenging theater by staging superb (and often sold-out) productions of Shakespeare, Moliere, Goldoni, Ibsen, Chekhov and other important European dramatists, as well as the pioneering American playwright Susan Glaspell.

Le Gallienne sustained the Civic Rep's difficult balancing act until 1933, when the Depression finally emptied her sponsors' pockets. Over the next five decades (capably chronicled by Sheehy), she performed with distinction in plays as different as "The Corn Is Green" and "The Trojan Women"; she published a biography of Duse and well-regarded translations of Ibsen and Chekhov. But she could neither found nor find a lasting American repertory theater, though she allied herself with nearly every attempt to create one.

Sheehy prefers to stress the positive in summing up Le Gallienne's career, but she doesn't gloss over the painful truth Le Gallienne stated in Palo Alto: Without a national theater, even the most talented and famous American actor is, in the deepest sense of the word, homeless.

Wendy Smith, the author of "Real Life Drama: The Group Theatre and America, 1931-1940," wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

Alan Truscott

WHEN France captured its fourth World Team Olympiad open title on the island of Rhodes recently, it set a record for consecutive victories, surpassing Italy, which had three from 1964 to 1972.

On the final day against Indonesia, two members of the French team, Alain Levy and Herve Mouiel, defended a contract of two hearts.

In the diagramed deal the opening club lead was won with the ten in the closed hand, and South played the ace and another heart. West won and shifted to a low diamond, won by East with the king.

When a spade was returned, South tried the queen, and West's king was taken by the ace. A diamond was led to the ten and ace, and West led a spade to his partner's jack, reaching this position:

	NORTH	
	♠ 3	
	♡ —	
	◇ J 9	
	♣ K 9 6	
WEST		EAST
♠ 10 7		♠ 9 8
♡ —		♡ K 9
◇ 5 4		◇ 6
♣ J 3		♣ 7
	SOUTH	
	♠ —	
	♡ 10 7 6	
	◇ —	
	♣ A Q 5	

It might seem unimportant whether Mouiel returned a spade, a diamond or a club. But the play was crucial, and Mouiel saw it. He returned his last club, and the contract was now unmakable. South needed to ruff a spade in his hand, shortening his trumps, and return to dummy. Now he could not do that.

Consider the difference if East returned a diamond, for example. South would throw a club, win in dummy and ruff a spade. He could then return to dummy with a club lead and play diamond winners. Sooner or later, East's heart nine would be trapped, and the contract would succeed.

	NORTH	
	♠ A 3 2	
	♡ A 8	
	◇ Q J 9 7	
	♣ K 9 6 4	
WEST		EAST (D)
♠ K 10 7 5		♠ J 9 8 4
♡ Q J		♡ K 8 5 3
◇ A 5 4 2		◇ K 6 3
♣ J 3 2		♣ 8 7
	SOUTH	
	♠ Q 6	
	♡ 10 7 6 4 2	
	◇ 10 8	
	♣ A Q 10 5	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♢
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the club two.

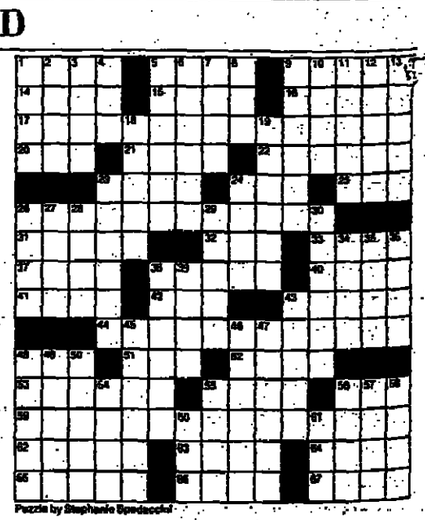
CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Garbage boat
6 Ingrid's "Casablanca" role
9 I.O.U.'s
14 Singer Guthrie
15 "Get a —— of that!"
16 Nouveau ——
17 Nightgown-clad nursery-rhyme character
20 Reverse image, for short
21 —— the lily
22 Be present at
23 Grow dim
24 Jackie's second husband
25 Heavens
26 Saying of Caesar
31 Banishment
32 Put on
33 No. to Nikita
37 Towering
38 Item
40 Snapshot, Mad. Ave.-style
41 Captain Hook's assistant
42 Tic-tac-toe win
43 Nearsighted Mr.
44 1960 Terry-Thomas film farce
48 Tie the knot
51 Fleur-de——
52 Bloody
53 Twenty questions category
55 Concerning
56 Alternative to a subway
59 Shakespearean comedy (original spelling)
62 Smooth and glossy
63 Persian sprite
64 Brainstorm
65 "—— la vista, baby!"
66 Former spouses
67 Bruce or Laura of Hollywood

DOWN

1 Cut, as a log
2 Prairie Indian
3 Designer Cassini
4 "Unbelievable!"
5 Fighting —— (Big Ten team)
6 Lounged around
7 Port ——, Egypt
8 Summer cooler
9 Rex Reed, e.g.
10 Help for the puzzled
11 Clinton staffer Harold
12 Use your brain
13 Squalid
18 "—— at the office"
19 Bandleader Fred
23 Actor Dafoe
24 Door-to-door cosmetics company
28 Docs for dachshunds
27 Quiz
28 Cairo's river
29 Dialect
30 Odious reputation
34 Berra or Bear
35 Prince William's school
36 Grabbed
38 "—— a Mockingbird"
39 Works in the garden
43 French mothers
45 Where Nome is home
46 Pay no heed to
47 Action star Chuck
48 Former 49ers coach Bill
49 W.W. II's —— Gay
50 Jackknife and others
54 Encounter
55 Wild goat
56 Presage
57 Exploiter
58 Getz or Kenton
60 Imitate
61 Pot top



Puzzle by Stephanie Spadaccini

Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 8

	C	A	J	O	L	E	S		C	O	S	M	O	S
M	O	N	O	P	O	L	Y		O	C	T	O	P	I
I	N	T	H	E	S	U	N		L	E	A	D	E	N
S	E	E	N	R	E	D		B	L	A	R	I	N	G
			W	A	R	E		R	U	N				
O	S	H	A				S	A	D		J	T	S	A
S	T	A	T	E	O	F	T	H	E	U	N	I	O	N
M	I	S	S	O	U	L	A	M	O	N	T	A	N	A
A	N	T	O	N	I	O	B	A	N	D	E	R	A	S
N	E	O	N		M	A	S				L	A	R	S
			F	A	T		E	M	I	L				
T	O	W	A	R	D	S		R	A	R	E	G	A	S
E	M	I	L	I	A		C	O	C	A	C	O	L	A
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I	N	E	S	S	E		D	E	S	I	S	T	S	

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11-11-96

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Austria Right May Set Up Union

VIENNA — Joerg Haider, leader of Europe's strongest rightist movement, said Sunday that his Freedom Party was considering setting up a trade union.

Mr. Haider, buoyed by his party's gains during the Oct. 13 elections in Austria for the European Parliament, also reasserted his plan to become Austrian chancellor in the next two or three years.

In the Oct. 13 polling, for the first time, the Freedom Party won over many voters from the Social Democrats, the party that dominates the Austrian Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Haider said the idea to form a separate trade union had come from AUF, a quasi-labor group of Freedom Party people acting outside the mainstream union.

Mr. Haider said Sunday that he would be the chancellor after the next elections, either in 1998 or 1999. *(AP)*

Greenpeace Blocks Food Ship

BRUSSELS — The environmental group Greenpeace continued its actions against U.S. exports of genetically engineered foodstuffs Sunday, blocking a ship with soybeans in Ghent harbor.

Two dozen Greenpeace members prevented the bulk carrier Bunga Saga Empat from unloading its cargo early Sunday, claiming genetically manipulated soybeans were mixed with normal soybeans.

Late Friday, the American grain producer Cargill obtained a court injunction to get its shipment soybeans through a Greenpeace blockade and into Antwerp.

It was the third ship in a week that Greenpeace has held up, after actions in Hamburg and Antwerp. *(AP)*

French Child-Sex Case Unfolds

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, France — A 60-year-old woman suspected of sexually abusing her grandchildren is among nine members of the same family who are under arrest in the case, the police said.

The nine, from Petit Courgain near the French Channel port of Calais, are charged with abuse, rape, sexual assault and inciting minors to take part in "debauched acts," the police said. All the charges are believed to involve the family's children, aged 7 to 12. The family members' names were withheld.

"The most serious charges are against the grandmother," said the prosecutor, Jean-Baptiste Haquet, adding that she was suspected of penetrating the children with unspecified objects. He said that 16 to 21 children were believed to have suffered abuse. *(AFP)*

The EU This Week:

International Herald Tribune

Significant events in the European Union this week:

- EU finance ministers meet in Brussels on Monday to seek to narrow differences on a budget-stability pact to enforce low deficits after the adoption of a single currency.
- The European Court of Justice in Luxembourg is to rule Tuesday on a British challenge to an EU directive setting a weekly work-time limit of 48 hours for most Europeans.
- The European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, is scheduled to vote Tuesday on proposals to tighten quotas on foreign programming in the directive Television without Borders. Also on Tuesday, the Court of Auditors presents its annual report on fraud and waste in the EU budget to Parliament.



Dragan Filipovic/The Associated Press

Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb general who was dropped as the republic's army chief over the weekend.

Bosnian Serb Leader Ousts Mladic

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

PODGORICA, Montenegro — The president of the Bosnian Serb republic, Biljana Plavsic, has dismissed General Ratko Mladic, the military leader accused of some of the worst atrocities of the Bosnian war.

General Mladic led the Bosnian Serb Army throughout the war and commanded several major offensives. The international war crimes tribunal in The Hague has twice indicted him on war crimes charges and has issued an arrest warrant for him.

In a statement read on national television, Mrs. Plavsic said international opposition to General Mladic had made it impossible for him to remain. The Associated Press reported from Pale, Bosnia, the Bosnian Serb stronghold. In dismissing him, Mrs. Plavsic thanked the general for all he had done for Bosnian Serbs during the war.

Mrs. Plavsic also replaced the entire general staff, according to the statement, including General Mladic's deputy, General Milan Gvero, and the chief of staff, General Manojlo Milovanovic. Both were believed to have very close ties with the Serb-led Yugoslav Army and Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic.

Mrs. Plavsic's move had been rumored for weeks and was the latest evidence of the long-standing conflict between the Bosnian Serb Army and its government. Last year, for instance, her predecessor, Radovan Karadzic, tried to dismiss General Mladic but backed down in the face of a potential army mutiny.

The timing of Mrs. Plavsic's announcement on Saturday — four days after she met with Assistant Secretary of State John Shattuck of the United States, who demanded action on the extradition of indicted war criminals to The Hague — suggested a possible connection to the war crimes issue.

Mr. Shattuck came to the region to deliver what he said was his most forceful message to date on cooperation with the war crimes tribunal. In an interview, Mr. Shattuck said he had told both the Serbs in Bosnia and the Serbians in Belgrade, as well as the Croatian government, that "isolation and political pariah status will go along with those who maintain their resistance to the tribunal."

"This is not an issue that will go away," Mr. Shattuck said, adding that even among NATO officers, who have long skirted the war crimes issue because of the danger involved in arresting the accused, there is a growing realization that indicted war criminals in Bosnia are destabilizing the region.

The question is whether Mrs. Plavsic coordinated her action with Mr. Milosevic, who also met with Mr. Shattuck and was subjected to similar demands.

The war crimes tribunal has indicted General Mladic twice, once for crimes against humanity and genocide and once for ordering the execution of thousands of Muslim men following the Serbian seizure of the eastern Bosnian town of Srebrenica. More than 6,500 Muslim men remain missing from that attack.

Since the signing of the Dayton peace accord late last year, General Mladic has remained in his mountain hideout near the eastern Serb-held town of Han Pijesak. He has been rumored to have suffered health problems since then, including two strokes, but that has not been confirmed.

■ Mladic's Replacement

The man named to succeed General Mladic, Major General Pero Colic, formally took office Sunday, Reuters reported from Pale, quoting the official press agency SRNA.

At a swearing-in ceremony attended by Mrs. Plavsic, General Colic vowed to "defend the sovereignty, territory, independence and constitution of the fatherland, and loyally serve the interests of its people."

Fiesta for the Foreign Veterans of Spain

By Marlise Simons
New York Times Service

MADRID — Irving Gold came in a wheelchair, and his friend Irving Rappoport moved very slowly down the ramp of the Madrid Sports Palace as hundreds of other octogenarians waited. They proudly wore their berets and insignias; some wielded canes, and they were old soldiers all.

Soon they were showered with Spain's best: the laments of flamenco, poems of Garcia Lorca, folk music and battle songs. Before long, the old men cried and saluted by raising their clenched fists. Some fists trembled with age, but they went up anyway before a roaring audience estimated at 10,000.

In the 60th year since the Spanish Civil War began and young men came here from all over Europe and North America to fight fascism, the veterans of the leftist International Brigades returned to Spain last week for what may be their last big reunion. Forgotten and at times reviled in their own country, they have been much applauded and honored here with celebrations and ceremonies.

The Parliament has remembered their services by making them honorary Spanish citizens, a tribute that has deeply touched the Americans, Russians, British, French, Cubans and Poles who are among the 380 veterans here from 29 nations.

"This is very moving, very uplifting," said Mr. Rappoport, 86, who worked in a New York grocery store in 1937 when he offered to risk his life in a country of which he had barely heard.

"We came to fight fascism and Nazism," he said, "and I'm still proud of it."

Today, as Western armies fight far-off wars with long-range smart bombs, the idealism that drove young people to the trenches of Spain in its 1936-39 civil war may seem hard to understand; yet more than 40,000 youthful outsiders with little or no fighting experience came to Spain then, recruited by Communist groups and trade unions. Most were workers and students, among them Communists, Socialists and democrats. A few were women, who worked as nurses.

Carmen Parga, 82, who arrived from Mexico City, said Spain at that time was considered the front line against fascism.

"The slogan was," she recalled, " 'We are defending all of Europe in Spain.' "

It was the time when fascism was installed in Germany and Italy. Generalissimo Francisco Franco had rebelled and set out to overthrow Spain's democratically elected leftist government, but his coup attempt turned into war.

Today, long after the Franco victory followed by a 36-year dictatorship, the "two Spains" of the civil war still exist. Last week, as the veterans were received with honors in Parliament, its conservative leaders pointedly refused to attend.

For the grizzled veterans and their families, though, this snub did not spoil the festivities. Rather, they were often moved to tears as Spaniards young and old burst into loud applause whenever the visiting veterans appeared at monuments, cemeteries, labor unions and receptions. During the concert in their honor in the Sports Palace, where 10,000 people wildly cheered the veterans, many cried openly.

As old comrades in arms recognized each other after years, there were embraces, backslaps and laughter as people shouted versions of, "Hey, you're still alive!"

Many foreign volunteers spent almost four months in trench warfare along the Jarama River at Arganda to hold the vital bridge to Madrid. Volunteers recalled suffering extreme cold and heat. They always felt outgunned, and to this day they blame the arms embargo placed on Spain by Washington, London and Paris. But they also remember good times, like the camaraderie and the day they heard Paul Robeson sing spirituals.

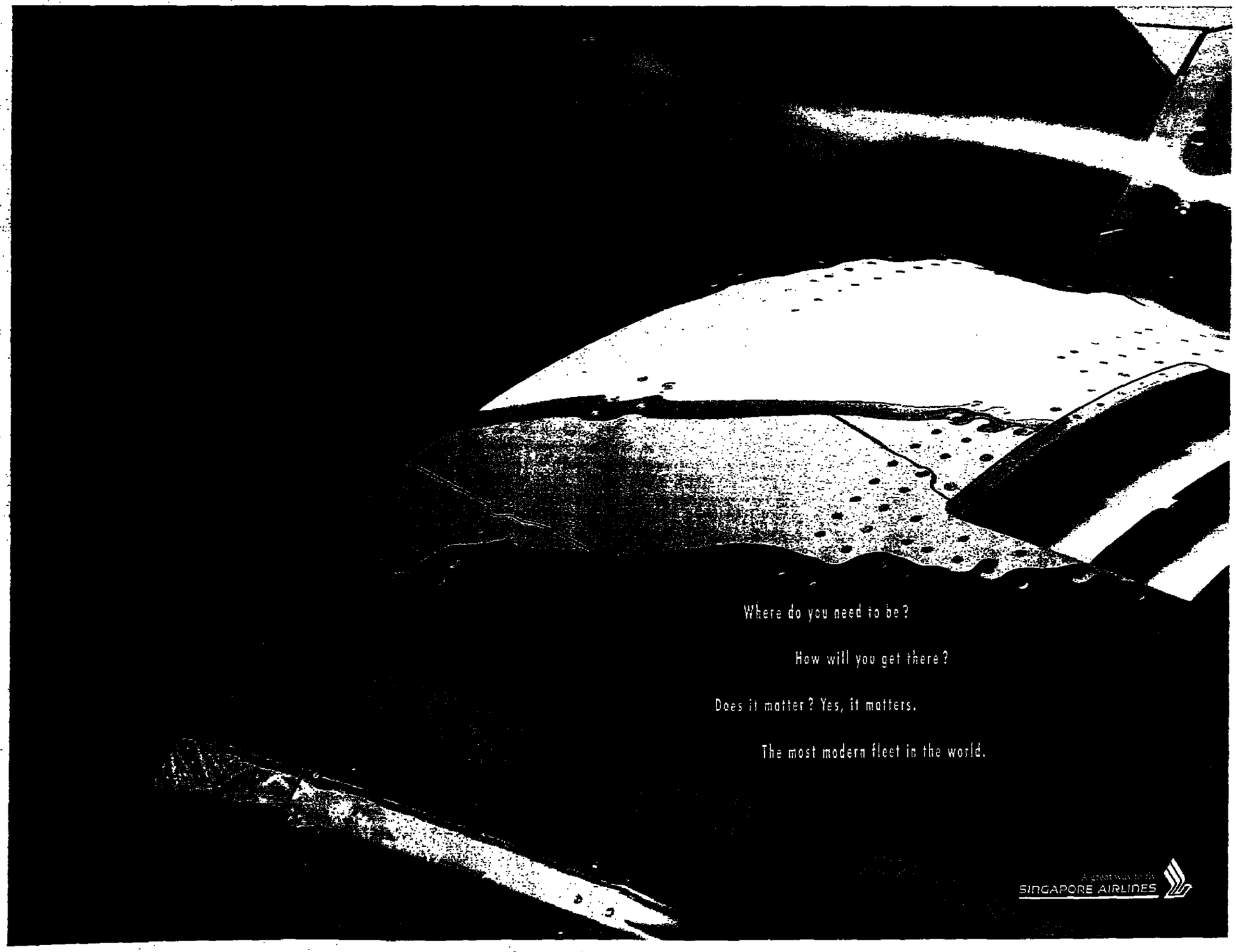
The International Brigades were sent home in late 1938, a move designed to get Hitler and Mussolini to withdraw their military units, but the fascist axis did not demobilize. Back home, many veterans suffered political or professional discrimination because of their idealistic stint in Spain, now tainted by Stalin.

Turnout Low In Lithuania

Agence France-Presse

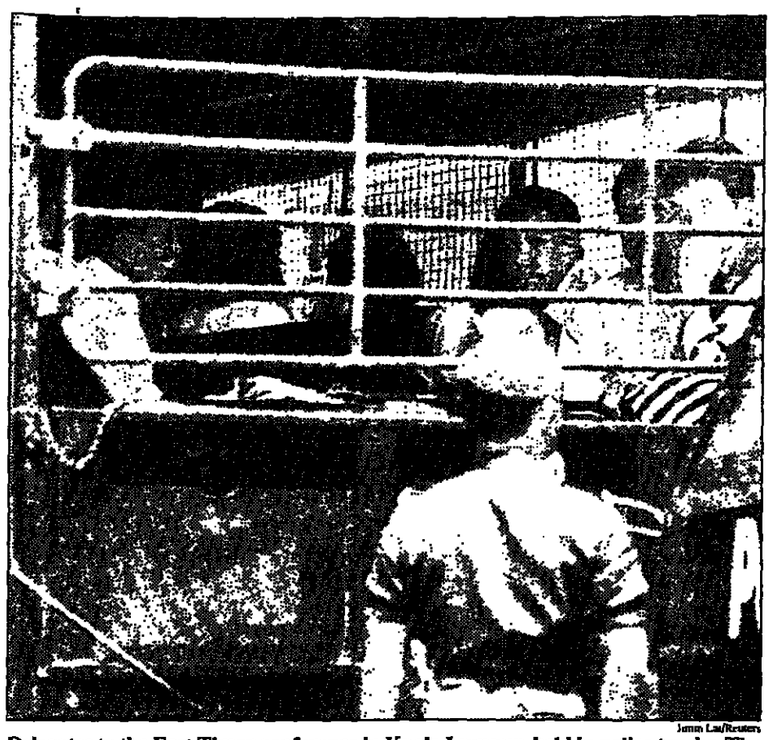
VILNIUS, Lithuania — Lithuanians voted Sunday in a second round of legislative elections, with the nationalist opposition expected to gain control of Parliament.

By 2 P.M., only 24 percent of those eligible to vote had done so. In the first round on Oct. 20, the Fatherland Union of Vytautas Landsbergis gained 32 seats in the 141-seat Seimas, and its Christian Democratic allies 11 seats.



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ASIA/PACIFIC



Jimm Lai/Reuters

Delegates to the East Timor conference in Kuala Lumpur, held in police trucks. The conference was broken up a youth group allied with Malaysia's government.

Malaysia Deports Activists

Move Follows Breakup of East Timor Meeting

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Malaysia, saying that it did not want to offend Indonesia, began deporting foreign activists, including two Catholic bishops, Sunday after they took part in a conference on East Timor.

The meeting was broken up by a Malaysian youth group allied to Prime Minister Mahathir's governing coalition, but the government denied that the youths had its support for their action.

Conference organizers and Lim Kit Siang, the Malaysian opposition leader, accused the government of orchestrating the incident to scuttle the meeting Saturday.

An Australian and a Japanese deported by Malaysia said Sunday in Manila that they feared a bloodbath when the Malaysian youth group stormed the meeting. "They ran amok, overturning chairs and screaming," said Andrew McNaughtan, of the Australia East Timor Association in New South Wales. "They were extremely threatening."

Tuesday is the fifth anniversary of the killing of at least 50 demonstrators by Indonesian troops in Dili, East Timor's capital. Among the dead was a Malaysian. Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 and annexed it the next year, an annexation never recognized by the United Nations.

Diplomats said Malaysia and other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations were closing ranks behind Indonesia after Jakarta was severely embarrassed last month when the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to two East Timorese.

The Philippines has banned one of the two winners, Jose Ramos-Horta, from entering the country to attend an East Timor protest meeting during the meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, which starts in Manila next week and will be attended by Indonesia's president, Suharto. Mr. Ramos-Horta serves as envoy and spokesman for the Timorese independence movement, which is outlawed by Indonesia.

Forty-six foreign activists, including the two Catholic bishops — Aloisuis Nobuo Somo of Nagoya, Japan, and Hilton Deakin of Melbourne, Australia — were detained by the police after the meeting.

An immigration department spokesman at Kuala Lumpur International Airport said that all but 10 of the foreign activists were expelled from Malaysia on Sunday. The remainder are to leave Monday. Seven members of the Malaysian youth group, 59 Malaysian human rights activists and two foreign journalists were also detained, Reuters reported from Kuala Lumpur.

The police freed 26 Malaysian activists and Catherine McGrath, the Singapore-based correspondent of the Australian Broadcasting Corp., on personal bonds Sunday. Others, including Roger Mitton, Asiaweek's correspondent in Kuala Lumpur, are expected to be released by Wednesday, lawyers for the activists said.

Prime Minister Mahathir criticized the organizers of the conference for going ahead despite a government ban, Malaysian state radio reported Sunday. "Malaysia does not want to do something which will only damage relations with its neighbor," he said.

Mr. Mahathir, who is visiting Ghana, said action would taken against conference organizers if they were found to have broken the law.

Anwar Ibrahim, the deputy prime minister, said the government did not approve of the Malaysian group's breaking up the conference.

But Ahmad Zahid Hamidi, leader of the youth wing of the United Malays National Organization, which is headed by Mr. Mahathir, confirmed that he had instructed the youth group to stop the conference from being held.

A View From Hong Kong: China Must Change

By Alan Friedman and Jonathan Gage
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Martin Lee, the leader of Hong Kong's democracy movement, has vowed to broaden his campaign to include a push for human rights and democracy across the People's Republic of China as it takes control of this colony next year.

"China must change," Mr. Lee said, contending that Beijing planned to impose "draconian and repressive laws" on Hong Kong.

"In the long term, China will have to change and be more democratic," said the chairman of the United Democrats of Hong Kong and one of Beijing's most outspoken critics.

Mr. Lee spoke on the eve of a trip to London that he described as his last chance to win support from Britain. He said he would ask the British Parliament this week to declare Beijing in breach of the 1984 treaty governing the handover of the colony to China in 1997.

The request, he said, was aimed at forcing Prime Minister John Major to honor a recent promise to take formal action against Beijing if any violation of the treaty were found to have occurred.

"Here in Hong Kong, what we are fighting for is a larger cage," said Mr. Lee, who stressed he had no great expectations that the government of Mr. Major would support him. Instead, he said, he hoped to receive enough backing in Parliament to maintain pressure on Beijing.

> **'There will be a cage here all right.'**

"There will be a cage here all right," he said, "but while there is an opportunity, let us try and get more elbow room."

In London meetings that begin Monday with Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind, with leading aides to the Labour Party leader, Tony Blair, and with members of Parliament, Mr. Lee said he would cite three separate breaches of the 1984 accord between Britain and China.

The most egregious violation, he said, was Beijing's plan to appoint a provisional legislature by Christmas — seven months before the scheduled handover.

The unelected assembly, he warned, would immediately begin preparing "anti-subversion" laws limiting freedom of speech and freedom of assembly.

Beijing has repeatedly denied breaching the handover treaty.

Speaking in his offices at the Legislative Council building here, Mr. Lee compared himself with Wang Dan, the Chinese dissident who was convicted by a Beijing court Oct. 30 of plotting against the government.

Mr. Lee pushed a motion in the Hong Kong legislature last week that condemns the treatment of Mr. Wang, a former student protester and survivor of the 1989 army crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators who had held rallies in Tiananmen Square.

"Wang Dan didn't write words as strong as the ones I write, and he got 11 years of jail," Mr. Lee said.

"If he got 11 years of prison, then under the new laws that Beijing is planning here, I would get 130 years."

Mr. Lee said Beijing's alleged violations of the Hong Kong handover treaty were an issue involving the United States and other countries as well as Britain.

He called on the Clinton administration to apply pressure on Beijing, warning Washington that its own interests would be at risk elsewhere if China failed to live up to its international treaty obligations.

"If the international community lets China set up a provisional legislature, that is a clear breach of the Joint Declaration of 1984," he said, "and if they can get away with this, then what else might they violate? The United States also has an interest in seeing China carry out its international obligations."

BRIEFLY ASIA

U.S. Protests Rangoon Attack

RANGOON — The United States has expressed outrage at Saturday's attack on the Burmese opposition leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and her aides and urged Rangoon to prevent any future attacks.

A statement released by the U.S. Mission in the Burmese capital said: "The United States is outraged by this attack, which took place under circumstances which are, to say the least, extremely disturbing."

A convoy of four cars carrying the opposition leader was twice pelted with rocks Saturday. Tin Oo, a deputy chairman of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi's National League for Democracy, suffered a cut to the face when a car window shattered.

Referring to the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the U.S. statement said: "We call on the SLORC, which rules Burma, to punish those responsible for this attack, to take every possible means to ensure the safety of Aung San Suu Kyi and to prevent any such attacks in the future." *(AFP)*

Refugees Flee Kabul Fighting

KABUL — Heavy fighting on Sunday triggered an exodus of refugees from the combat zone north of Kabul in trucks, bicycles, on foot and in carts piled high with personal belongings.

The Taleban religious army, which captured Kabul on Sept. 27 and controls at least two-thirds of Afghanistan, fired barrages of rocket and cannon fire toward the north, where troops of the former military chief, Ahmed Shah Masoud, and General Abdul Rashid Dustam are hunkered down.

Jets from the anti-Taleban forces targeted a battery of rocket launchers, but missed, although they apparently hit the Kabul airport. Those fleeing the fighting were heading either to far northwestern Afghanistan or to Pakistan. *(AP)*

Indian Boats Search for Missing

KAKINADA, India — Rescuers in helicopters and motor boats searched for hundreds of missing people Sunday in a southeastern Indian state where a cyclone killed at least 1,000 people.

Crews also were carrying food, water bottles and medicines to an estimated 500,000 people who have been stranded since Wednesday's storm, said A.M. Reddy, a state government official.

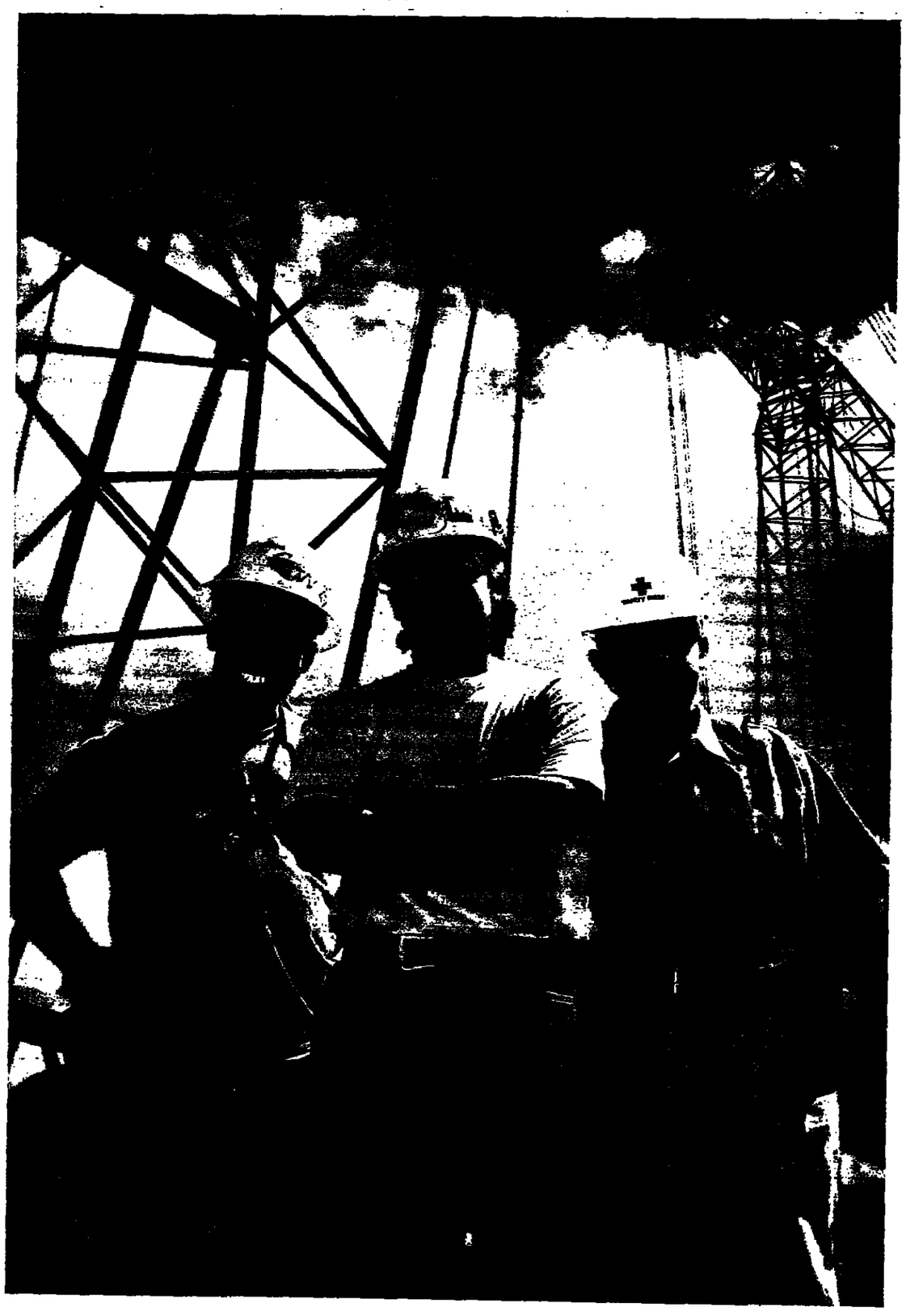
About 1,000 fishermen who ventured into the sea before the storm struck the state have still not returned and are presumed dead. On Saturday, coast guard vessels recovered 50 bodies floating in the Bay of Bengal. *(AP)*

Boycott by Bangladesh Party

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The main opposition Bangladesh Nationalist Party late Sunday announced it was starting an indefinite boycott of Parliament to press demands that its members be allowed to speak in the National Assembly.

"We have given our demands and will return to the Parliament when they are met," the party chief and former Prime Minister Khaleda Zia told reporters after a party parliamentary meeting.

The opposition grouping asserts that the ruling party is not allowing them to speak in Parliament to highlight national problems. *(AFP)*



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Lucrative New Contraband

Smugglers Profit From U.S. Ban on Freon Production

By Carey Goldberg
New York Times Service

SAN YSIDRO, California — Since this summer, a new contraband has been running second only to marijuana in the seizures made here on the Mexican border. It is more profitable than cocaine by some estimates, believed to be bigger business these days than gun-running, and illegal to import for a futuristic reason: it harms the planet.

It is that old staple on car-repair shop shelves, Freon. And it is taking on a sinister new role as the contraband of tomorrow.

Virtually all production and importation of the ozone-destroying refrigerant has been banned in the United States since January, but the continued demand for it among American owners of more than 80 million older cars whose air conditioners use it — and who are unwilling to spend the $100 or more needed to convert to other coolants — has sent black-market prices spiraling, federal officials say.

People can pick up a container in Mexico for $2 and sell it for $23.

Concerned that market forces will undermine a landmark global agreement to stem the use of ozone-eaters, those same federal officials are waging a "war on Freon" with the same seriousness as in the war on drugs.

In recent months, they have been training hundreds of border inspectors and prosecutors to crack down on the thousands of tons of Freon that enter the country illegally each year from countries that are still allowed to produce the chemical.

Beginning with a Miami-based task force known as "Operation Cool Breeze" nearly two years ago, tough-on-Freon federal prosecutors have won at least 18 convictions of major smugglers, accompanied by millions of dollars in penalties and sentences of up to 57 months for the biggest violators. A Freon case brought the first extradition for an environmental crime, officials said, and the first United States felony convictions based on violations of the Federal Clean Air Act amendments on ozone-depleting gases.

Prosecutors and inspectors say they have deterred some of the larger shipments of Freon, which is the commonly used Du Pont brand name for a coolant belonging to the class of chemicals called chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs.

But not the smaller ones, and not for long.

"The profits are tremendous — people pick up a 12-ounce container in Mexico for $2 and sell it here for $23," said Steve Solow, assistant chief of the environmental crime section of the Justice Department. "And we anticipate there will be another surge in attempts to smuggle in large quantities; that's why the department has developed a national enforcement initiative."

The street price for a 30-pound (13 kilogram) cylinder of Freon has more than doubled since last year to well over $500, said Thomas Watts-Fitzgerald, the United States attorney who has spearheaded Operation Cool Breeze.

He calculates that buying cocaine, converting it to crack and selling it brings a 4-to-1 profit ratio; buying a canister of Freon in another country for $42 and selling it here for $550 produces a 13-to-1 profit ratio.

A typical air conditioner on a car built before 1993 that uses Freon needs two to three pounds of the odorless compound. It is legal to sell and use existing supplies of Freon in the United States, but they are expected to run out in two years.

The most recent cause for worry, federal officials say, is indications that serious Freon smugglers have taken to crossing the loose United States border with Canada.

"We're beginning to see some instances of smuggling routes that go back to the days of Prohibition, using islands in the Great Lakes," said Michael Penders, special counsel to the director of criminal enforcement at the Environmental Protection Agency.

But the authorities are also concerned about an increase in the small-scale smuggling most common here on the California-Mexican border, where officials confiscate six or seven illegal loads of Freon canisters a week, and often the cars of the smugglers as well.

The government is taking Freon smuggling with such gravity in part because it undermines the 1987 agreement known as the Montreal Protocol, in which more than 140 countries agreed to curb ozone-depleting gases.

The ozone layer serves to veil the planet from ultraviolet radiation, which is harmful to plants and animals and has been shown to cause skin cancer, cataracts and other damage in humans. Government scientists have reported worsening ozone depletion in recent years over both poles.

Because the exact quantities of smuggled Freon are not known and the science is sketchy, it is unclear exactly how much the illicit chemical could delay the healing of the holes in the ozone layer, which is expected to take decades even with full compliance with the Montreal plan.

The Montreal agreement lets developing countries continue producing CFCs 10 years longer than industrialized ones, which had to stop last year. In addition, under a loophole in the agreement, hundreds of tons of Freon are still being produced for export in the United States as well this year.

But even a small impact is too big, said John Passacantando, executive director of a private group called Ozone Action. "We're already in a danger zone," he said. "We're already drunk and shouldn't be driving that car, and another beer means just that much longer that you shouldn't be driving."



Reuters

Mr. Castro accompanying Isabel Allende at her father's tomb Sunday in Santiago. President Salvador Allende, a Socialist, died during the 1973 military coup.

At Latin Summit, a Split on Cuba

Reuters

SANTIAGO — President Fidel Castro of Cuba, in Chile for a conference, assailed the United States on Sunday for what he said was interference in Latin America and "dismembering our culture."

Conflicting stances on Cuba's Communist regime simmered at the opening of the sixth Ibero-American summit conference in the city of Vina del Mar, which is being attended by 19 nations in the Western Hemisphere and Spain and Portugal. The meeting is aimed at strengthening democracy in the region.

Mr. Castro lashed out at the United States, which he said had "repeatedly invaded countries in the region."

"Our culture is dismembered by the mass media monopoly from the hegemonic power," he said, adding that Washington "applies criminal blockades and constantly intervenes in our states' purely internal affairs."

There were clear differences at the meeting on how to approach Cuba.

Spain and Argentina supported an indirect call for reform in Cuba in the final statement to be issued Monday, but Mexico and other states rebuffed them, diplomats said.

The final statement, however, will include a clear criticism of the Helms-Burton Act, which was signed into law by President Bill Clinton this year, diplomats said. The law punishes foreign investors who do business with Cuban companies holding property taken from Americans.

Algeria Car Bomb Kills at Least 11

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ALGIERS — At least 11 people were killed and 25 wounded Sunday in a car bombing in a suburb near the capital, security officials said.

The bomb exploded near a bus carrying travelers, the officials said. The death toll was expected to rise.

The site was also right near a school, and some of the killed and wounded were children.

Hospital officials said 15 people were killed, four of them children, and at least 30 wounded.

The official death toll was 11.

No one took responsibility for the early morning bombing in Tixeraine, a suburb east of Algiers.

But suspicion fell on Muslim militants who have been fighting an insurgency against the government for more than four years.

Interior Minister Mustapha Benmansour condemned what he called a "cowardly terrorist attack."

"This criminal act once again confirms the plans of these criminals who are enemies of this nation," the official Algerian press agency, APS, quoted him as saying.

The uprising began when the government canceled January 1992 parliamentary elections that the Islamic Salvation Front was expected to win. Fighting since has killed more than 60,000 people.

The government of President Lamine Zeroual has sought to show it is quelling the violence ahead of a Nov. 28 referendum that would outlaw parties based on religion or language. *(AP, AFP)*

In this Tuesday's

Style

European Partying

Debs have a ball

Herald International Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST
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For further information about attending the Spain Summit, please contact Fiona Cowan at the International Herald Tribune in London on (44) 171 836 4802 or fax (44) 171 836 0717.

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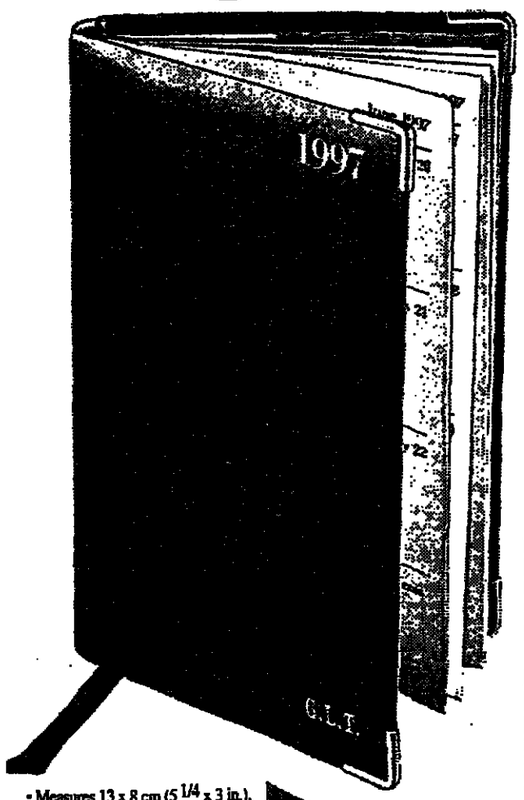
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Food and the Future

Some 20 years ago a newly meat-hungry Soviet Union secretly entered a tight world grain market, driving up prices, depleting stocks and causing political convulsions. U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, concluding that agriculture was too important to be left to farmers, called a world food conference to prevent a similar global shock. The resulting system of market openness and emergency aid commitments worked in its fashion. But now another newly meat-hungry Communist country, China, with a potential for far vaster purchases, is coming into the world grain market. The portents are ominous enough to have prompted the calling of a new World Food Summit this week in Rome.

The question at Rome is whether current high prices reflect short-term factors that the market will soon correct or long-term structural considerations that the market won't. In the United States, optimists with confidence in early market correction dominate the thinking of farm and grain-trade circles and the Department of Agriculture. A much smaller group of pessimists, led by Lester Brown of the Worldwatch Institute, argues that a China-led jump in imports, coming against a backdrop of unprecedented environmental constraints, may over time push up prices further, deepen world hunger and kindle social tinder in the marginal places. The State Department undersecretary who will be in Rome, Timothy Wirth, accepts this more alarmed reading.

Mr. Brown is a gadfly with a global following. Some of his past projections have not proven out. But he has some important listeners. One is the Chinese government, which appears to be committed to buying grain in a huge and sustained way. Another is Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman, head of the U.S. delegation to the Rome meeting, who has not confined his consultations to his department's own experts.

The lay citizen could well feel it's best to take out some insurance against the worst case. That means doing things that make sense now no matter what you expect in 10 or 20 years. On the supply side it makes sense to spur agricultural research, improve soil conservation and water efficiency and give incentives to farmers. On the demand side it makes sense to raise the purchasing power of the poor and to strengthen population programs in family planning and education of women. Already the effort to supply an adequate and affordable diet to the current 5.5 billion people is falling about a billion short. By 2025 the world will need to serve 8 billion dinners every night.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Danger Zones

As President Bill Clinton assembles a new cabinet and looks ahead to his second term, he has a rare opportunity to review America's interests abroad. The relative tranquillity of recent years has obscured the real risk that one or more countries vital to American security could quickly slip into turmoil.

It does not take a seasoned diplomat to see the high danger zones. The potential for long-term instability is considerable in Russia and China. Collapse of the Middle East peace effort would have wrenching consequences, including the prospect of renewed armed conflict. Iraq remains unpredictable. Turkey, pivotal to American interests in the Gulf region, faces powerful internal divisions.

But the greatest threats to American interests could come from three other countries. Severe turbulence within Saudi Arabia or Mexico would swiftly undermine the economic security of the United States. A convulsion in North Korea might lead to a military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula that directly involves American troops.

To head off trouble in these countries, Washington should vigorously press their leaders to make internal reforms and move toward greater political pluralism. Holding Saudi Arabia and Mexico in a tight, uncritical embrace, or cutting off contact with North Korea, is exactly the wrong approach.

Recent administrations had a bad habit of underestimating the risk of foreign upheaval, particularly when allies were involved. The failure of American foreign policy in Iran, where Washington tied itself to the corrupt and dying regime of the shah, must not be repeated in Saudi Arabia.

The Saudi monarchy is formidable and resilient. For decades it has been a reliable supplier of oil to the West and a moderating influence on oil prices. It was America's partner in the Gulf War and serves as the anchor of American influence and military strategy in the region.

But Saudi Arabia is under increasing stress. Disillusionment with the monarchy is growing as economic hardships hit an expanding population and Islamic preachers complain about excessive reliance on outsiders, especially the United States. Home-grown terrorism is developing. King Fahd is ill and the royal family is divided over succession.

There may be no serious threat to the monarchy for years. But President Clinton should not bet American prosperity on that hope. As soon as a new secretary of state and secretary of defense are in place, Mr. Clinton should conduct an unsparing review of America's relations with Saudi Arabia.

Mexico is a political and economic crisis waiting to happen. Decades of one-party autocracy have stunted its politics. Its economy is still staggering under the consequences of the artificial prosperity choreographed by President Carlos Salinas de Gortari and the devastating devaluation and austerity measures that followed it. President Ernesto Zedillo's reforms are welcome but belated.

With living standards eroding and crime soaring, and armed resistance to the government in several states, Mexico is a combustible country of 92 million people next door to the United States. It would not take long for an economic or political calamity there to sting American financial markets and propel a tide of illegal immigrants northward.

The danger on the Korean Peninsula is acute. The cruel and erratic dictatorship of Kim Il Sung, who died two years ago, has been followed by famine and unclear lines of authority under his son, Kim Jong Il. Tensions between North and South Korea remain high, leaving Seoul so suspicious of its neighbor that it is reluctant to cooperate with Washington in preventing an implosion of the northern regime. But it is imperative to bring the North peacefully out of its long isolation. As long as North Korea is ostracized, hungry and heavily armed, it is a serious threat to stability in Asia.

Developing realistic and unflinching policies toward these nations will require both the sustained attention of Mr. Clinton and his new team of advisers and the support of Congress. Most of all, it depends on America's political leaders' recognizing that complacency in the handling of volatile and vital foreign countries invites misfortune.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

They Took a Hit

While voters in each congressional district have their varied reasons for supporting or dumping incumbents, there was new evidence at the polls this year that candidates who sing the one-note political tune of the NRA any-gun-is-great lobby are ignoring voters' concerns about crime. Though the big campaign contributions from the National Rifle Association flowed as usual this year, they didn't pay off the way they once did. Some of the strongest opponents of responsible handgun and assault-weapon controls were among the losers.

Even before these elections, poll after poll was showing that more and more Americans — gun owners included — believe they can live quite well (maybe longer, too) without assault weapons in their midst and without unchecked over-the-counter handgun sales. By large margins, they support a ban on assault weapons.

In New York, Carolyn McCarthy, who lost her husband in the Long Island Railroad massacre of 1993, defeated Representative Dan Frisa, who this year voted to repeal the assault weapon ban and then 10 days later — after news reports that Mrs. McCarthy might run against him — did a 180 forward flip-flop, announcing plans to introduce legislation to expand the ban to cover "grandfathered weapons."

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

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The World Is Looking to Clinton for Leadership

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Even while his re-election was only expected, not real, a bit of a surge of confidence in Bill Clinton's capacity to run foreign policy was taking place. You picked it up from Americans and from a cross section of foreigners, too. Neither the bruises President Clinton took in the campaign nor the quadrennial international impatience with American political ways made much of a mark.

The premise of the Americans was that Mr. Clinton, a good learner, learned a lot in his first term. He is now ready to step out into a realm of policy — foreign affairs — that may allow him a rosier opportunity to make a brilliant presidency than does the politically congested domestic scene.

The premise of the foreigners is that a world without an active American foreign policy is a world operating in second gear and tending to go off the road. You can think of friendly foreign countries that do not leap to invite the United States in. France comes to mind. But the run of friendlies, and even sometimes some of the unfriendlies like Iran, are more comforted than not by the expectation of American participation, even an American leadership role.

In recent years we have all heard the complaints about American reluctance to become involved in peacekeeping and other projects through the United Nations. My sense of the talk now is that the company of nations doesn't really care so much whether American participation will take place through the UN, as long as it takes place somehow.

Foreigners are extending the foreign policy agenda they would like to see Mr. Clinton take up in his second term. The diplomats and commentators are working up ideas for greater American diplomatic intervention in regional and ethnic disputes. The human rights crowd thinks Mr. Clinton may be more open to appeals for weightier intervention in their cause. The arms controllers want him to lower nuclear arsenals, the traders to lower trade barriers. NATO expansion is a big item.

Americans fret about being drawn into local "quagmires" and becoming "the world's policeman." They fear that too forward a policy will provoke anti-Americanism. These are necessary and useful anxieties. Interventions of any sort ought to be conducted with care. Illusions about the difficulty of the task or the length of time it may take must be shed at the outset.

But the terms of the larger calculation need to be kept in mind.

It's not whether there will be costs but whether the benefits are worth those costs. The benefits include the results that may be produced on the ground and, not least, the extra participation by others that sensible American participation can stir. Even now, for instance, a discussion is developing over what sort of a Western, including American, role would help launch an otherwise African-manned rescue in Zaire.

Behind these anticipations of a somewhat bolder American policy lie not just notions about the United States but notions about Mr. Clinton. It is always something of a shock for an American to be reminded that the things we are tearing ourselves apart over — Watergate, say, or Mr. Clinton's alleged offenses of character — have so little resonance abroad. The matter of our partisan battles and approval ratings dissolves against foreigners' focus on things of direct concern to them.

Many Europeans, for example, single out Mr. Clinton's policy of strengthening democracy in the lands of the former Soviet empire and think of it as a success in the tradition of the post-World War II Marshall Plan. We Americans don't single it out at all. Foreign policy as a whole barely was raised in the campaign.

Here there is a risk of a serious misreading. Why didn't foreign policy come up? World wars apart, American interests have never been more exposed to international developments — in local wars and local peaces, in trade and investment, in immigrants and refugees, in drugs and crime. Is some kind of willful escapism, or incipient isolationism, at work to keep Americans from taking a true fix on their international selves?

Yet to contemplate the expanding American exposure to all these international developments is to understand that escapism, though it may be a mood, is not an option. President Clinton made an error in the campaign: He did not take advantage of the opportunity to educate Americans in the reality, benefit, risk and cost of post-Cold War world citizenship. Far from asking Americans to be prepared for some stresses and inconveniences, he did not even call for citizens to be on a higher informational alert. He was wasting a valuable turn in the bully pulpit. Even in victory he could do no more than invoke his favorite slogan of America as the "indispensable" nation.

I have been saying that the world is more welcoming to Americans than much of our talk among ourselves would indicate. But the world is not infinitely more welcoming. We may be indispensable, but only on terms that others can support, too. To reap the full benefits of international exposure, we must be prepared to make foreign policy an appropriate part of our public dialogue — and of our budget. It must start in the Oval Office.

The Washington Post.

In Zaire, a Distressingly Complicated and Lethal Situation

By Scott Campbell

WASHINGTON — As the last humanitarian aid vehicle drove out of Goma, Zaire, and into Rwanda on Nov. 2, the only authority at the border was a security officer from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Every other relief worker, as well as the Zairian authorities, had left after Zairian rebels supported by the Rwandan Patriotic Army took over the last big city in eastern Zaire.

Although abandoned, the Zairians were not alone. They have been left with more than a million Rwandan refugees and virtually no aid now that access to the region has been blocked for all but a few humanitarian workers. The rest of us no longer know what is happening in eastern Zaire.

What we do know is that a catastrophe seems inevitable. Thousands of Zairians and Rwandan refugees will likely die over the next few weeks if a huge relief operation is not put into place immediately. Along with the refugees are many of the 5 million residents of the region, which is completely cut off from its food supply.

Hope for a solution involving the repatriation of refugees to Rwanda seems even more absurd now than when such appeals were first made two years ago. Refugees who had fled the camp in Kibumba told me Rwandan soldiers had attacked them with mortars and machine guns. How can we expect refugees to flee into the hands of the army shooting at them? Nor should anyone believe refugees will be lured across the border by humanitarian aid in Rwanda.

For refugees, the options at present — starving to death in Zaire or receiving assistance in their native country — amount to forced repatriation. Not only does that violate basic principles of international refugee law, it is just not feasible. Refugees have told me time and again that they would rather die in Zaire than return to die in Rwanda.

The situation is distressingly complicated. There is a pressing need to help the thousands of children, women and men trapped in the Zairian camps. Of the refugees in the Goma area, 45 percent are children under 15. But this population, mostly Hutu who fled Rwanda after the genocide in 1994, also includes an unknown number of executioners of the Tutsi and moderate Hutu. Meanwhile, those who we know are guilty of mass murder — former Rwandan Hutu soldiers and militiamen — will flee westward into Zaire, putting off their guerrilla incursions into Rwanda for another day.

An agreement with the Rwandan government and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees allowed the humanitarian workers in Goma to be evacuated to Rwanda. The Rwandan government will also play a crucial role in determining how the aid workers are allowed back. Help in granting relief agencies full access to the region will be the true test of the intentions of not only Rwanda but also Zaire and the Western powers.

The United States and other leading countries must send a strong message to Rwanda, Zaire and the rebels that relief agencies need immediate access to eastern Zaire with international protection. If Zairian troops are still in the Goma area, they must guarantee safe passage for relief agencies.

Several European and African states have already pledged troops and humanitarian aid.

On Friday, Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali rightly called for the immediate dispatch of an international military force. This force should have a mandate to protect aid workers and to try to ensure that the former Rwandan armed forces responsible for the 1994 killings are disarmed and do not get their hands on relief supplies.

The Clinton administration, instead of taking the lead, blocked a French proposal to immediately send in an international force.

Moderate elements in the camps have repeatedly called on the administration to press the Rwandan government into negotiating a long-term political solution. But extremists perceive the United States as an ally of the government in Kigali, which they blame for the attacks on the refugee camps.

The international community, perhaps feeling guilty over failing to prevent the slaughter of 1994, has been reluctant to put much pressure on Rwanda. The United States and others must insist that those implicated in genocide be punished and that the current Rwandan government respect the rule of law and create conditions conducive to voluntary repatriation.

The writer has worked for the International Human Rights Law Group in Goma for two years. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Elections in U.S. and Japan Bear on Asia's Balance of Power

By Roger Buckley

TOKYO — The outcome of the recent elections in the United States and Japan may change the key Pacific alliance in subtle ways and have important consequences for the balance of power in Asia.

The first element in the equation is uncertainty. The U.S. secretaries of state and defense are leaving, while Walter Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, is returning home. The recently formed second government of Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto will have to wait until their replacements take over and familiarize themselves with Asian business before they can be sure how the new U.S. team will operate.

The second Clinton administration is widely expected to attach higher priority to relations with China, and Tokyo is keen to learn the details. Mr. Hashimoto and Yukihiko Ikeda, his reappointed foreign minister, are anxious to see a consistent improvement in Sino-American relations. The last thing Japan wants to face is the nightmare of hard choices that would occur if Washington and Beijing were perpetually in opposite corners. Mr. Ikeda prefers to speak of the United States and China as Japan's two closest friends, with the three powers linked in a triangular relationship of benefit to all sides.

Yet beneath the platitudes, it is clear that the Japanese government has many concerns over its own ties with Beijing as well as over U.S.-China dealings. Memories in East Asia of Japanese imperialism and military aggression before and during World War II are still alive and China could choose to exploit them, as it has frequently done in the past, to denigrate and embarrass Tokyo.

The Hashimoto cabinet knows that it must eventually resolve its territorial dispute with China over the Senkaku Islands in the East China Sea, which the Chinese call the Diaoyus. These uninhabited rocks, which may hold the key to control of valuable oil and gas under the seabed, are a danger to cordial relations since it would be difficult to reach a solution if Beijing pressed its case hard.

Recent anti-Japanese demonstrations in Hong Kong and Taiwan over the Senkakus caught Japan off guard. They served as a reminder to those who prefer to ignore the reality that history and nationalism can take priority over economic goals. This is not a lesson that most younger Japanese find easy to accept.

Tokyo prefers to engage China by offering large loans and development grants on attractive terms, reckoning that this is the best way to gain Chinese goodwill. Unlike some U.S. policies, Japan's economic and financial programs in China have rarely had conditions attached. The size of the Chinese market, the large investment stake that Japanese corporations have there and the military might of a modernizing China continually act to inhibit political protests from Japan.

Tokyo's aim, as Foreign Minister Ikeda wrote in the autumn issue of Japan Quarterly, is to support Beijing's reform and "opening" policy because "without stability in and cooperation from China, it will be impossible to achieve peace and stability in the region or to cope effectively with global issues such as protection of the environment," including the acid rain from Chinese power plants and factories that is poisoning forests and polluting the air in Japan.

Tokyo prefers to voice its concerns about China privately while publicly supporting its accession to the World Trade Organization and hoping that China, in return, will back Japan's bid to become a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

Mr. Hashimoto's government reckons that an improvement in Sino-U.S. relations will help persuade Beijing that Japan's security links with Washington are not intended to deter an emergent China. Recent Chinese criticism of Japan for strengthening military ties with the United States jolted Japanese officials, who insist that the long-standing bilateral security pact provides stability to the Asia-Pacific region without targeting China.

However, it is difficult to see any swift change in China's position, especially since basing arrangements for American forces in Japan have recently been improved and Japanese units are about to undertake additional military roles as part of the burden-sharing arrangement agreed to by Mr. Clinton and Mr. Hashimoto in Tokyo in April.

Against this background, Tokyo hopes the new Clinton administration will use a series of meetings scheduled with Chinese leaders over the next few weeks to put U.S.-China relations on a steadier keel. It knows that confrontation with either the United States or China would expose the weaknesses of Japan's position.

The writer, who teaches history at the International Christian University in Tokyo, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

America's Defective Democracy

By Andrew J. Glass

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton visits Australia this month, his hosts no doubt will be too civil to point out to him that he presides over a defective democracy.

It's widely known that President Clinton got just under half the vote in winning a second term. But here's another statistic: Mr. Clinton got less than a quarter of the eligible vote. All in all, more than three out of four Americans who are entitled to vote did not cast their ballots for Mr. Clinton in 1996.

Over in Australia, more than 90 percent of eligible voters typically see it as their civic duty to show up at the polling booths on Election Day. If they don't, they could be fined in the much the same way Americans are fined for failing to feed their parking meters.

In practice, since the Australian turnout is so high, few fines are issued.

A move to adopt a similar plan in the United States would, no doubt, quickly lead to the creation of a Committee to Let Us Motivate Noncompliance, or Column. Huge sums would be spent on ads aimed at influencing the legislative referendum. Whatever the outcome, the losing side would sue.

Looking at it another way, if voting were made into an Olympic sport, the current run of turnouts would earn the Greeks a gold medal, while Australia would capture the silver and South Africa the bronze.

In a democratic field, the United States would be out of it, running behind not only the medalists but also Denmark, Indonesia, Brazil, Britain, Norway, Germany, France, Russia, Croatia, Poland, Canada, Japan and Israel.

On a clear day, with the wind at its back, Team USA just might beat Zimbabwe.

The 1996 turnout, says Curtis Gans, a veteran observer of the electorate, reflects "almost a total erosion of the civic impulse over the last 36 years." If the trend continues, Mr. Gans warns, "we will have a political system, in which the only participants will be the self-interested and zealots."

In each successive election cycle, lawmakers have been making it easier for U.S. citizens to cast their ballots. Indeed, overall registration figures rose by 5 million people over 1992 levels. So how come there's been no real payoff for these efforts?

Answer: Simplifying the voting process only offers people the chance to vote. Actual voting, however, depends on motivation, which this year was plainly lacking.

Imagine that each day when you turned on your TV set, you were bombarded with ads telling you that every breakfast cereal sold in the food stores was bad for your health. Even if you knew that these ads masked a cynical bid to manipulate your decision, you still might be inclined to look elsewhere for your breakfast fare.

Record sums of money poured into the 1996 election and yielded a dreadfully low turnout. The money was used, Mr. Gans notes, to tell us "how awful our choices were and why we shouldn't vote for them."

Short of picking up and moving Down Under, there's got to be a better way.

The writer is Washington bureau chief for the Cox Newspapers.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: A Dog Pageant

LONDON — There is ever a glorious uncertainty in dog shows, and this was manifested when Mrs. H. Peabody's Catapult was placed first. He is of fawn-color and has a nose of much the same hue — a very grave defect. A very fine dog, possessing a grand head and the requisite barrel-shaped ribs was Mr. Carne's Zamiel, who was first in the heavy-weight class. Barney Barato, the property of Mr. G.R. Sims, was not exhibited, much to the disappointment of his many lady admirers.

1921: Briand's Visit

WASHINGTON — Premier Briand of France gave his first declaration on the issues of the Conference limiting armaments. "We have no egoistic aims or secrets, but an intention to place ourselves entirely at America's disposal in order to help establish solidarity among the nations. Our object in coming to Washington is primarily to say thanks to this great nation, which came to our assistance in the war, and also in compliance with President Harding's invitation to discuss world problems. The last thing on our mind is to suggest that America should enter into any agreement which would limit her sovereignty."

1946: Reds in the Lead

PARIS — Communists took a strong lead last night [Nov. 10] in France's first national election under the new constitution, with the result that the Communist party showed every indication of again becoming the strongest political party. Numerous voters swung from the Center parties over to the Right with the result that the opposition votes were so well divided that the Communists were sweeping into first place.

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CAREERS

It's Appraisal Time, So Speak Up

By Kathleen Murray
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For many employees, the annual performance appraisal is a ritual to be endured. You show up and take criticism or receive glowing reviews. In the end, you hope to get a raise.

But as 1996 draws to a close and the evaluations loom, taking such a passive approach may cost you, experts say. Companies are putting more emphasis on performance reviews because of tighter budgets and downsizing, requiring everyone from line workers to managers to be responsible for setting their own goals and correcting their weaknesses.

Some employers are even forcing employees to take a more active role in the process by choosing who will evaluate them.

"The biggest mistake an employee can make in this environment is behaving as if they have no control over performance appraisals," said Jaye Smith, a career management consultant in New York. "The more you're involved in planning and evaluating what happens to your career, the better control you have over what happens to you."

Even if your review is several months away, it is not too early to start preparing, experts say.

Jennifer Kannweiler, a training and development specialist at GE Capital Corp. in Atlanta who often coaches employees on career issues, notes that workers cannot assume that overworked managers are aware of everything they have done in the past year.

She recommends documenting your accomplishments and bringing samples of projects as well as e-mail or other commendations to the boss's attention.

You should also be ready to discuss your weaknesses and have ideas about how to improve. Is there a class or a company project that would enhance your writing or computer proficiency? Are there other skills you need in order to advance?

Ms. Kannweiler said employees should tie suggestions to the company's goals. "At another job I had subordinates saying, 'I'd like to take this class or that class,' and why I should do this for them," she said. "It was all about them, and it wasn't a very compelling argument."

Employees can hurt their careers by leaving questions about the future to their bosses. "The trick is not to be afraid to manage the meeting to get your own needs met," said Marsha Hill, a consultant with Systema Group, a company in Northbrook, Illinois, that sets up performance appraisal systems. "It should be an open discussion where you listen to the boss's concerns and he listens to yours."

Ray Kennedy, a manager at the Delta Faucet Co. in Indianapolis, used this strategy to his advantage. He knew his boss planned to move him into brand management. But Mr. Kennedy, 32, viewed that as a lateral move and wanted to have more contact with the stores that sold his products.

In frank discussions during his performance review, he was able to persuade the boss that it was in Delta's interest to try his plan. "Companies are moving to jobs being less defined," he said. "I just saw my review as an opportunity to let him know what I wanted to do."

But many workers see their bosses as far less receptive. In a 1996 survey of 160,000 employees by the International Survey Research Corp., a human resources consultant in Chicago, less than half the respondents saw performance reviews as very helpful, and 24 percent felt they were evaluated unfairly.

What is the best approach if you disagree with your supervisor's assessment of your performance?

Raymond Kevane, a career counselor in Seattle, suggests asking the boss for specifics — without becoming defensive. With standard evaluation forms, in which numerical ratings are given for different skills, it is easy for managers to be vague. Your task, he said, is to be sure they can back up their assessments. Sometimes they cannot.

After you have heard what your manager has to say, set up another meeting, Mr. Kevane recommended. "You might say, 'This really surprises me; can I think about it?' " he said. The key is to get your boss on your side in helping you improve your performance.

It might help to write a memo about your understanding of performance goals for the next year and to set up regular meetings to monitor your progress. If your boss will not work with you, look for someone else in the company who can act as a mentor.

If you are not comfortable volunteering for this active a role, your company may soon force you to do so. Ninety percent of Fortune 500 companies now giving some employees the option of being evaluated by a pool of people who work with them, including customers.

Rhonda Sator, a quality-control specialist at Advanced Energy Industries, in Fort Collins, Colorado, is evaluated by five people she helped select: her supervisor, three peers and a subordinate.

Last year, each evaluator told her she needed to improve her budgeting and financial skills. But Ms. Sator, 42, did not feel that they were ganging up on her; instead, she found the group evaluation helpful.

"Before," she said, "I had a manager who would give me a glowing shower of compliments." Now, she said, she knows where she needs to improve.

To follow up, she was required to meet with her boss to summarize the comments and discuss ways to improve her performance. "For the first time I feel like I'm the one controlling my appraisal," she said. "And I should be, because I want that raise."

Exactly What Is a Glass Ceiling In Corporate America Made Of?

Whatever It Is, Working Mothers Still Fare Poorly

By Judith H. Dobrzynski
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If only corporate America would make it easier for women to take care of their duties at home, they could at last compete on an equal footing with men in the work place — and rise to the top.

That, at least, was a much-heralded theory of the 1980s. A comparison of two recent reports suggests, however, that it is not working out that way now.

One, a census of women at the top of corporate America, delivers the somber news that women hold only about 2 percent of the power positions no matter how they are defined — by title, paycheck or responsibility for the bottom line. Of the 500 largest U.S. companies, only 61 can count a woman among their five top earners or can say that a quarter or more of their officers are women. Just 13 of the 61 can do both.

When a roster of those 61 companies is placed side-by-side with a list of companies that have won plaudits for their work-and-family policies, there is little overlap. Few companies that did well on the census conducted by Catalyst, a nonprofit women's research group, also shined on Working Mother magazine's list of the "100 Best Companies for Working Mothers," released in September, and vice versa.

Only a handful — Avon Products Inc.; the Federal National Mortgage Association, or Fannie Mae, and Merck & Co. among them — proved to be exceptions, showing up on both lists.

The lack of association between the two lists, said Heidi Hartman, director of the Institute for Women's Policy Research in Washington, "suggests that this could be a problem."

Jean Lipman-Blumen, author of "Gender Roles and Power," also finds the contrast worrisome. "I think it means that the women who are making it are making it in the old-fashioned way, accepting the traditional organizational structure and culture," she said. "And it looks like the organizations that have made it easier for women to work in are substituting that for hard-nosed rewards at the top."

Any conclusions about the significance of the two studies would be conjecture because they are not comparable in approach, subject or measurement. Catalyst's census covered only companies on Fortune Magazine's list of the 500 largest U.S. companies. Working Mother looked at a wider spectrum of companies when it rated pay rates, advancement opportunities, access to child care, flexibility in work schedules and other benefits such as paid maternity and paternity leave.

Without research specifically studying the relationship between women's advancement and workplace policies, it is hard to say exactly what is happening in corporate America. But several specialists said these two studies did suggest a few hypotheses.

Women may simply be climbing the corporate ladder fastest in industries traditionally friendly to women, like cosmetics and retailing, and work-and-family policies may not be much of a factor in their advancement. On the other hand, Catalyst's list of companies where women are making good strides is diversified, ranging from Pitney Bowes Inc. to Corestates Financial Corp.

It might be, instead, that some companies are putting one foot before the other. "These are different dimensions of women's advancement, and you need both," Ms. Hartman said. "The fact that some companies excel at one and not the other may mean they just got through one culture change first, that the Polaroids and the Xeroxes and the IBM's may have to develop family-friendly policies to get women up the pipeline, to keep them before they can promote them." If so, women may grow impatient, but they can have hope.

The divergence in lists might also spring from the difference between rhetoric and reality.

The most extreme theory is, in Ms. Hartman's words, the "paranoid" one, "that family-friendly policies are a way to keep women in their place and not let them rise too far, that the policies that allow for advancement may also limit advancement."

Without further study, it is difficult to say which thesis is right. What is true at one company may not describe the situation at others. At any company, too, a combination of factors might be at work to allow or prevent women's advancement. Nonetheless, many people familiar with corporate life lean toward the view that, for women, rising to the top remains incompatible with a thriving family life.

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Palestinian Killed in West Bank Riot

Israel Troops Fire on Villagers Protesting Settlement Addition

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DEIR KADIS, West Bank — Israeli troops shot and killed a Palestinian and wounded 12 others Sunday during a protest over plans to expand a Jewish settlement in the West Bank.

It was the most serious violence since September, when 79 Palestinians and Israelis were killed in three days of rioting that began when Israel opened an underground tourist tunnel near a site holy to both Muslims and Jews.

Atallah Amira, 36, was killed after being hit by four bullets, said Dr. Walid Rimawi, an emergency room physician at the hospital in Ramallah where victims were brought.

About 200 demonstrators, carrying signs reading "Leave now" and "No peace with settlements," marched on an Israeli bulldozer in a ravine being cleared for expansion of an Israeli settlement near the village of Deir Kadis, 15 miles (25 kilometers) northwest of Jerusalem.

The clash Sunday came at a time when tensions are high over delays in a promised Israeli troop redeployment from the West Bank town of Hebron, home to 450 Jewish settlers and 94,000 Palestinians.

But there were signs that Israel was preparing for the troop pullout. The police arrested a Jewish extremist in Hebron as a first step in preventing a violent response to a redeployment, and authorities eased restrictions barring Palestinians from the Jewish state.

The police placed Noam Federman, a leader of the outlawed anti-Arab Kach movement, under administrative detention, allowing a six-month incarceration without charge.

Mr. Federman has already spent a total of 14 months in detention — once after the Jewish settler Baruch Goldstein shot and killed 29 Palestinians in a Hebron mosque in 1994 and a second time after the 1995 assassination of Yitzhak Rabin by an ultranationalist Jew.

Public Security Minister Avigdor Kahalani said latest the detention was necessary to make sure that the changeover in Hebron "will be peaceful."

In Gaza, officials said Palestinians were allowed to go to work in Israel on Sunday after the Israeli Army partly unsealed its border with the Palestinian territories.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai decided Saturday that 35,000 Palestinians who were married and over the age of 30 would be allowed to work in Israel. Twenty thousand were to come from the West Bank and 15,000 from Gaza.

An Israeli military source said the border closure was eased "to avoid dangerously aggravating the Palestinians' economic difficulties."

But near Deir Kadis, troops refused to allow the protest against the settlement expansion, according to Mahmoud Mansour. Mr. Mansour, whose brother was wounded in the leg, said that a member of the Palestinian self-rule council, Abdul Jawwad Salah, had told the soldiers that the protesters intended to demonstrate peacefully but that the soldiers said that the Palestinians must turn back.

Trouble began, Mr. Mansour said, when an elderly villager fell to the ground amid shouting and pushing. Palestinian youths began shoving the soldiers, he said, and Israeli troops fired in the air and then at the legs of the protesters.

Palestinians then picked up stones, he said, and hurled them at the soldiers, who responded by shooting at chest level.

Israel announced last week that a major expansion was planned for Kiryat Sefer, a settlement of Orthodox Jews just beyond the pre-1967 border separating the West Bank and Israel. Work actually started about two weeks ago, and residents of three villages have staged several protests. *(AP, Reuters)*

■ Israeli Jets Raid South Lebanon

Israeli fighter jets attacked suspected guerrilla targets in southern Lebanon on Sunday, hours after guerrillas wounded three Israeli soldiers, Reuters reported from Sidon, Lebanon, quoting Lebanese security sources.

The sources said the planes fired at least three rockets into Jabal Safi in Iqlim el Toufah highlands used by pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas to attack Israeli forces occupying a border zone to the south There was no immediate report of casualties in the air raid, the first on Lebanon in more than a month.

The air raid came hours after three Israeli soldiers were wounded, one seriously, by anti-tank fire from Hezbollah guerrillas in the south Lebanon zone.



Udee Weinraub/Reuters

Israeli soldiers advancing Sunday on Palestinians protesting against expansion of the Kiryat Sefer settlement.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Collection Complete, Computer Museum Seeks California Home for History Center

For now, it's a warehouse filled with dusty artifacts. But someday soon it will be a Silicon Valley shrine to the history of the computer.

The Computer Museum of Boston needs only a suitable building for its new history center in California, reports The Philadelphia Inquirer. The warehouse in San Jose is brimming with antiquated but incredibly important inventions in the history of a now vast industry: a portion of a Whirlwind, a computer built for the air force in the early '50s for use as a flight simulator; early pointing devices that made possible the point-and-click graphical user interface; old mechanical calculators made obsolete by the microprocessor. There are games, as well, and notorious virus software. There are also history's forgotten oddities, like the Adidas Micropacer, a running shoe with a microprocessor that calculates speed, distance and caloric output of the wearer.

Aficionados in California can hardly wait for the opening of the museum. "For the techno-nerds of Silicon Valley," said John Wharton, inventor of the Intel 8051 microcontroller, "this is exactly what we need."

Short Takes

When two sex offenders climbed over a prison fence near Houston not long ago, they made it nearly to Dallas before being caught. But there was nothing Texas authorities could do to punish them for the escape. Authorities did not even know the men were jailed in Texas. The reason: The men had broken out of a privately run prison, where they had been sent by the state of Oregon.

Eighteen other states and the District of Columbia have private prisons, but Texas is king, partly because of its wide open spaces. Texas has 38 of the 124 private prisons now open or scheduled to open soon. Other states, their own facilities overcrowded, pay private companies to care for their inmates.

Texans are increasingly unhappy with the arrangement. They want to know why they should have to pay for state authorities to track down escapees or quell riots, as they have done. Locals are angry that a private prison like the one near Houston could house 240 sex offenders and not have to notify the state of their presence.

About half the 100 deaths in snowmobile accidents last year occurred by drowning, usually when the heavy, high-powered vehicles broke through ice on lakes or rivers. Now, reports Popular Mechanics, two engineering students have designed a system of air bags to keep the machines afloat. Three bags — one under the nose and one under each running board — inflate with high-pressure carbon dioxide if water has risen past a preset level for 2 seconds. The delay prevents accidental inflation while crossing streams or deep puddles.

Life without TV? Few Americans are brave enough, poor enough, smart enough — however you want to put it. Only 1.7 percent of American households lack a television set, fewer than the number that have no telephone.

Women at The Citadel Cut It a Bit Too Close

By Mike Allen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Trying to fit in where they were once not welcome, three female cadets at The Citadel shaved one another's heads to try to make their hair as short as the men's. But they ended up being punished for breaking the military college's rules.

The Citadel, in Charleston, South Carolina, requires male cadets to keep their hair very closely cropped, while the prescribed haircut for women has more on top and on the sides. Cadets are prohibited from cutting their own hair.

The three women gave one another patchy haircuts Wednesday in what Citadel officials said the cadets called an effort to demonstrate the same commitment to the college as their male classmates.

"Haircutting is like brain surgery: it is not a job for amateurs," said The Citadel's spokesman, Colonel Terry Leedom.

"Whoever did this haircutting was apparently not well-experienced or skillful, and the product reflected that. The haircuts hardly met standards, so the women had to be shipped over to the barbershop for a repair job."

The women will be formally disciplined, Colonel Leedom said, most likely by being confined to barracks and perhaps by having to perform extra marches.

Four women entered The Citadel after the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June that state-financed military colleges could not remain all male. When The Citadel began admitting women in August, the college said it would followed the practice of the U.S. military and permit women to have longer hair than men.

Colonel Leedom said that the women otherwise had performed well and that the episode should not hurt them in the long run. "Everybody makes a mistake here," he said. "It's almost impossible not to."

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INTERNATIONAL

Rebels Open Zaire Refugee Corridor

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — Zairian rebels have agreed to open a humanitarian corridor to reach more than a million Rwandan and Burundian refugees trapped by fighting in eastern Zaire, a United Nations official said Sunday.

The official, Omar Backhet, the representative of the UN Development Program in Rwanda, said the first teams to assess humanitarian needs and security would enter rebel-held eastern Zaire on Monday.

"We have reached an agreement with them," he said of the rebels, "and we'll be sending in assessment teams first thing tomorrow."

"The teams will be made up of nongovernmental agencies, and within a day or two UN agencies should be able to go in as well," Mr. Backhet said.

He spoke shortly after a UN special envoy, Raymond Chretien, returned to Kigali on a mission that he said was aimed at narrowing differences between Rwanda and Zaire on the war in eastern Zaire.

The medical charity Doctors Without Borders said earlier Sunday that Rwanda had authorized aid agencies to deliver food and medicines from its territory to the rebel-held east.

As efforts toward a relief program began to gather momentum, the French foreign minister, Herve de Charette, said Sunday that France believed the United States should command any multinational force deployed in eastern Zaire.

"U.S. participation is indispensable, because everyone must understand that there are no national interests hiding behind this affair, that there is only a humanitarian objective," he said on Radio France Internationale.

France has proposed the urgent deployment of a 5,000-member force made up of troops from the United States, Europe and Africa. France and Spain have said they could send 1,000 troops each.

Mr. de Charette said: "It is true that we have said from the very beginning that we are not even asking for the command of this operation. We do not desire that it be French. We have proposed that it be American."

In Washington, the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said that the United States was reviewing a variety of proposals to deal with the crisis with other nations in Africa and Europe.

But, Mr. Burns stressed: "The United States has not yet made a decision on whether or not it can and will participate in such a force, and if so, how we'll participate — whether it will be logistical aid or financial aid, whatever."

The leader of the Zairian rebel alliance, Laurent-Desire Kabila, who announced the opening of a humanitarian corridor Sunday to the Mugunga refugee camp in Zaire, called for "absolutely impartial" forces to be deployed to guarantee the safety of the people using it.

Mr. Kabila, coordinator of the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Zaire, had said Friday that he was opposed to French and Belgium involvement in a proposed international military intervention to guarantee urgent aid. He called upon humanitarian organizations Sunday to contact him for authorization to enter "the liberated zone" that is in rebel hands.

The rebel alliance controls the provinces of North and South Kivu.

Thousands of Rwandan refugees and displaced Zairians are at Mugunga and in the neighboring town of Sake. Armed men, mostly Rwandan Hutu, took up position at the camp in recent days and have fired heavy weapons at Goma.

Despite the attacks, Mr. Kabila said Sunday: "We continue to observe unilaterally the cease-fire."

The alliance declared the cease-fire Monday, citing humanitarian reasons.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, appealed again on Sunday for immediate intervention to help the refugees in Zaire, saying thousands were dying every hour. "I make a new appeal to the members of the United Nations, to men and women of good will, to nongovernmental organizations, to intervene today," he said in a statement in Paris on his way to Rome.

Fighting between Zairian troops and Mr. Kabila's alliance has displaced more than a million Rwandan and Burundian Hutu refugees and an untold number of local Zairians since September.

The refugees have fled into remote mountains and forests, where there is little food or water, creating a crisis that could cost tens of thousands of lives.

Zaire, meanwhile, rejected the efforts by the UN special envoy, Raymond Chretien, to have havens set aside for the 1.2 million refugees whom Zaire wants to expel. *(Reuters, AFP, AP)*



Eric Matt/The Associated Press

A boy awaiting permission with other refugees to enter Rwanda at the border town of Gisenyi. About 250 refugees arrived from Goma, Zaire.

RIDER: *12,000-Mile Trail*

Continued from Page 1

horses to pass through customs but waggishly affixed his grim red stamp: "For slaughter only."

But the journal also contains dozens of personal entries, many of them moving salutes to a pleasant but relatively simple man who, until last week, had barely bothered to sit down and read them.

"I admire and respect your bravery in following the example of Don Quixote," wrote a small-town official in Ecuador. "For peace, nothing is impossible," declared a mayor in rural Colombia, who identified himself as a former member of the M-19 rebels.

"It is your great goal to bring the Northern and Southern hemispheres together," gushed the owner of a ranch in Fulshear, Texas.

And in Birmingham, Alabama, a police officer wrote simply, "I wish I could ride along with you for a while."

Don Quixote was a mad but saintly fictional figure who roamed 15th-century Spain, turning inns into castles, barbers' basins into golden helmets and scullery maids into princesses. As he passed by, he allowed people to believe that mundane reality could dazzle, that banal lives could be noble.

Mr. Gassioles is neither devout nor insane. He does not seem to be packaging himself as a goodwill ambassador, peace promoter or cowboy errant. Is it possible that he plodded all this way on horseback, enduring months of hardship, without any angle at all?

For now, the answer will have to wait. Mr. Gassioles is busy picking pebbles out of Lucero's hoof with his hand-carved silver dagger. After a week of glorious idleness and unlimited grazing on a private farm in Poolesville, Maryland, Lucero and Mr. Gassioles's other horse, Nahuel, have put on weight and both are a little grumpy about being ridden.

Mr. Gassioles is far more interested in talking about his horses than about himself. Both are strong, compact *criollo*, domestic Argentine horses, lent to him by a breeder. They are neither beautiful nor swift, but reliable and sturdy. Lucero is the older, dominant horse; Nahuel, whose name derives rome an Indian word meaning "tiger," is more passive.

The man with a deep sunburn and a crew cut seems just the kind of rider a horse would like, relaxed and confident. And after months on the road, his bond with Lucero and Nahuel is intimate. He has pried off and hammered on their shoes, salved their wounds, coaxed them down mountains and across rivers.

On the trail, the needs of his horses came first. Twice, Mr. Gassioles changed course to relieve their suffering, first when they were freezing in the Andes and later when they were being tormented by insects in Panama.

"The first thing I learned to say in English was, 'Can I please have some water and grass?' " he notes with a grin.

Now that he has reached his destination, the horseman's main preoccupation is how to return his mounts safely home. He hopes to cadge space on an Argentine cargo plane, but is not sure an offer will materialize. Several Americans have offered to buy the horses, but he refused.

"I can't abandon them," he says. "They are my family."

Mr. Gassioles is not really a gaucho. His mother was a special education teacher, his father a radiologist. But growing up in the ranch land of Buenos Aires Province, he was steeped in the lore of the gaucho, a hardy character of mixed Spanish and Indian blood who once worked the vast cattle and sheep ranges of the Argentine pampas.

On formal occasions, gauchos dressed in elaborate regalia: leather waistbands with silver buckles, heirloom silver daggers with intricate designs, brimmed felt hats and soft, pointed boots.

One of Mr. Gassioles's goals in crossing the Americas on horseback was to educate the world about gaucho culture, and he dressed in full costume whenever he could. He carried brochures of the annual Fiesta Nacional del Gaucho and appeared at a dozen rodeos and parades along his route.

"We never had a Hollywood to show off our cowboy culture, so people don't really know about it," Mr. Gassioles says. "Even in Buenos Aires they came up and asked us a lot of questions."

Finally getting his reluctant mounts cinched up, Mr. Gassioles swings into Lucero's saddle, a multilayered affair that served as his rain poncho, pillow and sleeping mat on the road. They head off for a leisurely canter across the back pasture of Goneaway Farm. Nahuel follows along on a lead rope, and one of the farm dogs scampers alongside.

MOBUTU: *Once Shunned, Zaire's President Is Now Seen by France as a Hope for Stability in a Troubled Region*

Continued from Page 1

an attempt to secede, but to overthrow Marshal Mobutu, the fighters say.

Still, Marshal Mobutu's departure from power, which has been sought intermittently by many Western capitals in recent years, has come to look distinctly less attractive. A Western ally in Africa who appeared redundant and vaguely embarrassing at the Cold War's end, he has re-emerged as a friend with a role in a different game: that of regional strongman at a time of tribal fracture.

"We believe that, in the current situation, Mobutu is a kind of guarantee of stability," said Jean-Francois Bouchard, a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry. Such stability, he added, should be accompanied by measures encouraging economic and democratic reform.

Meanwhile, Marshal Mobutu was free to remain in France as long as he wished.

Richard Banegas, an adviser at the Foreign Ministry who has been troubled by the French welcome of Marshal Mobutu, said: "The line is now that it's Mobutu or chaos. But the fact is that it's always been Mobutu and chaos."

The preparations for the arrival of Marshal Mobutu in France were made during visits to him in recent weeks by Charles Pasqua, a former interior minister, and Dominique de Villepin, a senior aide to Mr. Chirac.

They saw Marshal Mobutu in his $2,000-a-night suite at the Beau-Rivage hotel in Lausanne, where the Zairian president, who is 66, and more than 20 bodyguards stayed for two months after his operation.

Swiss newspaper reports put Marshal Mobutu's tab at the hotel at $1.6 million, and his fortune in Swiss banks at $4 billion. But the fact is that the extent of the president's obviously considerable wealth is unknown. In 1990 he said that he had a bank account in Europe, that the sum in it, less than $50 million, was trifling given his two decades at the head of a very big country.

For a time, in the early 1990s, the money siphoned out of Zaire, the collapse of its industry and the gathering chaos throughout the country led France to shun Marshal Mobutu. But of late he has proved useful.

When about 1.2 million Hutu fled Rwanda in 1994 because they feared reprisals from an advancing Tutsi army for the massacre of at least 500,000 Tutsi civilians, Marshal Mobutu supported the dispatch of a French intervention force. Now he has promised to give full backing for a plan being energetically pushed by France for the dispatch of a UN force to provide food and shelter for these same Hutu refugees who have fled camps in Zaire.

Broadly, Mr. Banegas said that Marshal Mobutu and the Hutu have emerged as French allies in what is widely seen as a battle for influence against areas of "Anglo-Saxon" influence in Africa — areas that are dominated by ethnic Tutsi.

Thus, as an ally in a new contest for Africa's wealth, Marshal Mobutu has been welcomed to his Roquebrune residence. Officials close to him say he is likely to remain there for a few more weeks. Certainly, any UN force is likely to arrive in Zaire before he does.

What is not clear is whether the ailing Marshal Mobutu, who is said to be finding inspiration in former President Francois Mitterrand's ability to rule for 14 years despite suffering from cancer, will be fit enough to rule his shattered country again.

NAZIS: *Declassified Documents Bring to Light a New and Disturbing Chapter in the Story of the Holocaust*

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15,000 pages of documents covering the same period to the U.S. Holocaust Museum. The Russian documents are being sorted and catalogued.

The new trove of documents, which includes reports of the same events from the perspective of both executioners and victims, is likely to add significantly to knowledge about the early stages of the Holocaust. While considerable attention has been paid to certain Nazi atrocities in the Soviet Union, such as the execution of 32,771 Jews in the Ukrainian village of Babi Yar in October 1941, this stage of the Holocaust is not nearly as well documented as are the death camps of Buchenwald and Auschwitz, which began operating in 1942.

"The Holocaust began on Soviet soil," said Wesley Fisher, deputy director of research at the Holocaust Museum. "Up to now, however, this has been the unknown face of the Holocaust. The Germans did not keep records of everybody they were killing."

The newly released documents bolster the view that the Holocaust really got under way with Hitler's invasion of Russia on June 22, 1941. During the course of the next few months, hundreds of thousands of Jews were systematically executed by German units in large-scale mopping-up operations.

Historians who have worked on the Russian materials say that the total number of Holocaust victims may have to be revised up from the 6 million to 7 million Jews estimated after the war. Mr. Breitman estimates that at least a half-million Jews were killed in the Soviet Union during the six months prior to December 1941.

The intercepts discovered by Mr. Breitman cover relatively brief periods in July, August, and September 1941, when the British were able to read intercepted radio messages between German commanders in Russia and their superiors in Berlin. Even though they are fragmentary and incomplete, the messages make clear that massacres were taking place on a large scale.

For example, in a message to Berlin dated Aug. 7, 1941, which was decrypted a week later, Bach-Zelewski reported that "total number of executions in territory under my jurisdiction has now exceeded 30,000."

The documents also shatter the notion that it was only SS police units, the so-called Einsatzgruppen, that were committing the atrocities. The new evidence shows that a key role in the extermination of Jews was carried out by the Order Police, municipal units whose activities have attracted relatively little attention from historians. According to Mr. Breitman, four times as many Order police as Einsatzgruppen commandos were involved in the first stage of the Holocaust.

Typical of the messages intercepted by the British is one dated Aug. 27, 1941, from the German commander in Ukraine, Friederich Jeckeln, which records that Order Police Battalion 320 shot 4,200 Jews near the town of Kamenets-Podolsk. Four days later, the commander reported that the same battalion had executed a further 2,200 Jews.

Both Jeckeln and Bach-Zelewski filed their reports to the head of the Order Police, Kurt Daluege, and the head of the SS, Heinrich Himmler.

Despite the documentary evidence that massacres of Jews were being carried out on Soviet territory, Western governments were reluctant to publicize the atrocities. Senior officials in Britain and the United States were skeptical about reports from agents that the Nazis had embarked on a "final solution" of the "Jewish problem." As late as September 1944, a British diplomat argued against publicizing the atrocity stories on the grounds that it would compel officials to "waste a disproportionate amount of their time dealing with wailing Jews."

"There may have been some anti-Semitism in the West, but this was not the decisive factor," said Walter Laqueur, author of "The Terrible Secret," one of the standard works on Western knowledge of the Holocaust. "You needed a certain imagination to understand what was going on. The people who were analyzing intelligence reports were narrow-minded. They did not have the perspective that we have now. They wanted to know where a certain brigade was and were not so much interested in reports of atrocities."

FRANCE: *Friction With U.S.*

Continued from Page 1

border with Rwanda and Burundi to help more than a million refugees. They are willing to make important concessions to get that participation.

Officials said that if the United States insisted on commanding the whole operation before it would send in ground troops, that would be all right with France. American officials, regarding the offer as something of a poisoned chalice, pointed out that the reason for it might be Rwanda's vehement objection to any French military role in the region.

But France's emollients toward the United States contrasted markedly with its criticism of Mr. Christopher's effort to rally support for an American-sponsored African intervention force during his trip to Africa last month. That trip was viewed here as an unwelcome intrusion onto traditional French turf.

Mr. Christopher was also annoyed when, during a diplomatic shuttle mission to the Middle East in April, the French had insisted on sending Foreign Minister Herve de Charette to the region at the same time.

White House and State Department officials also feared interference with American mediation efforts between Israel and the Palestinians when Mr. Chirac set off on his own trip through the region last month.

He clashed with Israeli security officials during a visit to Arab East Jerusalem but carefully urged all the officials he saw, Arab and Israeli, to continue to talk with one another. French and American officials here agree that Mr. Chirac never challenged the position of the United States as the mediator most trusted by all the disputants.

French officials say that despite frequent U.S. criticism of the European contacts with Iran, the American mediator in the Mideast peace process, Dennis Ross, had asked them recently to pass on a warning against terrorist attacks in Israel to the French contacts in Iran and Syria.

Nonetheless, France will remain critical of recent American laws aimed at punishing European companies that do business with Iran and use expropriated property in Cuba, French officials say.

SUDAN: *U.S., Angry With Khartoum Over Terror, Sends Military Aid to Neighbor States*

Continued from Page 1

measure has been invoked. But top administration officials met several times over the last year to discuss policy toward Sudan's militant Islamic rulers, and the officials made "a very deliberate policy decision" to adopt a tougher line, a senior administration official said. President Bill Clinton was involved in some of these discussions, the official added.

Although the administration proposed $15 million in aid a year ago, the program is only now getting under way, with the first shipments expected to arrive in East Africa around the last week of December, the officials said. They attributed the delay to the decision to first close the U.S. Embassy in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, to ensure the safety of American diplomats, and to the slow process of congressional approval. The aid package grew when $4.7 million was added for fiscal year 1997, which began Oct. 1.

Administration officials have remained tight-lipped about the aid, and Secretary of State Warren Christopher made no mention of it during a visit to Ethiopia in mid-October. The program appears to have drawn little congressional attention or opposition.

The administration's heightened concern about Sudan inspired a three-day visit by the director of central intelligence, John Deutch, to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, in April, according to CIA and other U.S. officials. The CIA and the National Security Council have been the driving forces behind the tougher line, congressional and administration officials said.

U.S. officials now refer to Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda as "front-line states" because they border Sudan and because of their role in helping Washington contain Khartoum. Ethiopia is to receive $106 million in total U.S. assistance during the current fiscal year, displacing South Africa as the largest single sub-Saharan recipient. Of the initial $15 million in military aid, $7.3 million is set aside for Ethiopia and $3.85 million each for Eritrea and Uganda.

Ethiopia, once a close American ally, joined the Soviet camp in 1977, remaining there until 1991, when its Communist government was deposed after a long civil war. The present government, led by Meles Zenawi, has sought to restore close security ties with Washington and become the cornerstone for U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa.

The administration's attitude toward Sudan hardened after evidence emerged of its support for the attempted assassination of the Egyptian president, Hosni Mubarak, in Addis Ababa in June 1995. Washington sought, and obtained in April, a United Nations resolution condemning Sudan. Mild diplomatic sanctions were imposed. But the administration concluded this fall that Sudan was taking only "tactical" and "cosmetic" steps to end support for terrorism to avoid further UN sanctions, officials said.

Rather than seeking to overthrow the regime in Khartoum, "Our policy is to isolate, pressure and contain Sudan and to compel it to modify its behavior," a senior administration official said. "We do not have an active policy of trying to overthrow the government of Sudan."

But this appears to represent a subtle distinction, since administration officials concede that the three African states getting the new military aid are trying to provoke a coup in Khartoum. All three are supporting the Sudan People's Liberation Army, led by John Garang, and Eritrea is helping it and two other Sudanese rebel groups to begin a new offensive.

U.S. officials estimate that more than 3,000 Sudanese rebels are marshaling in Eritrea for a joint offensive that is expected to concentrate on cutting the road running from Khartoum to Port Sudan.

VOTERS: *Democratic-Leaning Hispanic Electorate Is Becoming an Ever Larger Factor in American Politics*

Continued from Page 1

vote. The president then went on to win California easily, his big majorities in the Democratic strongholds of Los Angeles and San Francisco never threatened by the diminished Republican numbers from Orange County, which once had few members of minorities but is now 25 percent Hispanic.

Also in Orange County, the heavy Hispanic vote enabled a Hispanic Democrat, Loretta Sanchez, to come within a mere 233 votes of unseating Representative Robert Dornan, one of the most conservative Republicans in Congress.

What is more, with 10,000 absentee ballots to be counted in Mr. Dornan's district, Ms. Sanchez may yet oust Mr. Dornan, a nine-term legislator whose hard-right, often bombastic ideology had made him one of the county's most entrenched elected officials.

In Arizona, a state that had not gone Democratic in a presidential election since 1948, a heavy Hispanic vote helped Mr. Clinton eke out a narrow 47 percent to 44 percent victory over Mr. Dole.

Likewise, in Florida, which has been Republican country for the last two decades of presidential elections, a heavy Hispanic vote — helped by a heavy switch to the Democratic column by usually conservative Cuban-Americans — propelled Mr. Clinton to a victory of 48 percent to 42 percent.

Overall, Hispanic voters account for about 5 percent of the voting population of the United States; that figure rises to almost 10 percent in Arizona, about 12 percent in Texas and nearly 15 percent in California.

But until this year, Hispanic voters lagged well behind most of the American population in election participation, being only about 80 percent as likely to register to vote as most other Americans.

According to election specialists and students of Hispanic affairs, the increased presence of Hispanic voters at the polls Tuesday resulted from a sharp increase in the number of Hispanic immigrants taking out American citizenship and an aggressive push by Democrats to get them registered and get them to the polls.

The big presence also resulted, the experts say, from deep concern among the Hispanic population that Republicans are intent on cutting Hispanic immigration and reducing civil rights protections and welfare benefits for immigrants already in the country, including those who arrived legally. That concern ran especially deep in California, where a ballot initiative, Proposition 187, proposed immigration strictures so severe that it drew attention well beyond California's borders.

Surveys found that in Texas, the Hispanic part of the vote increased almost 60 percent this year, compared with the fall of 1992. In California, the increase was 40 percent; in Florida, it was 10 percent.

Equally important, the surveys found that while in earlier elections the Republicans sometimes picked up as many as one of every three Hispanic votes, and sometimes more, this time around Mr. Clinton got about three out of four of all Hispanic votes, a good 15 percentage points better than his 1992 showing.

BOMB: *Gang Feud Seen in Blast Killing 13 at Moscow Cemetery*

Continued from Page 1

social and charitable organizations that received the right to import goods such as cigarettes and liquor tax-free in recent years.

The funds made enormous profits from selling the goods inside Russia, and the proceeds have sparked feuds among rival crime groups and clans.

The bomb, which the police said was the equivalent of two to three kilograms (about four to six pounds) of TNT and may have been a land mine, had been placed under a table, and it was set off as those gathered next to it were memorializing Mr. Likhodei with traditional toasts of vodka.

Many of the victims were too badly mangled to be easily identified, the police said. According to Russian television reports, the Afghan War Invalids' Foundation had been riven by two factions fighting for control.

The group ran social programs to aid 14,000 wounded soldiers from the Soviet Union's long war in Afghanistan, but the killings appear to have been a duel over money, not social welfare.

"I think this is an old settling of scores and a continuation of that settling of scores connected with Likhodei," Colonel Stanislav Zhorin of the Russian Federal Security Service told reporters.

A year after Mr. Likhodei was killed, another official of the fund, Valeri Radchikov, was the target of an assassination attempt.

Senior Sergeant Nicholai Lenika of the Moscow Southern District police headquarters said: "It is fairly clear that money played a deciding role. And all those in society from top to bottom who have money, attract organized crime."

■ Yeltsin Called 'Satisfactory'

Doctors said Sunday that President Boris Yeltsin was in "satisfactory condition" after his quintuple bypass operation, but the Kremlin's chief doctor said he would stay in the hospital for at least 10 days, Reuters reported.

Itar-Tass news agency quoted Dr. Sergei Mironov as saying that Mr. Yeltsin was likely to move to the Barvikha sanatorium outside Moscow "after November 20 or 22."

Harvey Nichols Goes From Rags to Riches

Investor Revives Landmark London Store

By Sarah Lyall
New York Times Service

LONDON — When well-heeled and fashion-conscious Londoners simply must go shopping, they head not for Harrods, the mammoth department store in the tony Knightsbridge section where, according to legend and advertising copywriters, anything in the world can be found or procured.

Instead, they stop just a bit up the Brompton Road at Harvey Nichols — or "Harvey Nicks," as the sleek emporium is unofficially called — and emerge hours later, laden with designer clothes and gourmet foodstuffs and giddy from what their favorite department store itself proudly calls "the Harvey Nichols experience."

Why this is so is due more than anything else to Dickson Poon, the flamboyant Hong Kong billionaire whose company, Dickson Concepts (international) Ltd., bought the store in 1991.

Not only has Mr. Poon — who holds a 51 percent stake of Dickson Concepts — presided over Harvey Nichols' transformation from a past-its-prime department store into a mecca for the moneyed and trendy, but he also has, in just five years, turned it into a financial success story.

That combination presumably is what Mr. Poon could bring to Barneys New York, the fashionable American chain in Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceedings for which he reportedly bid $350 million this summer in Dickson Concepts' first foray into the United States.

Should the sale go through — an outcome that is by no means certain, with Saks Fifth Avenue, Neiman Marcus and possibly others also looking at a deal — Barney's would be the latest acquisition in Mr. Poon's vast empire of boutiques and restaurants spreading outward from Hong Kong into China, Taiwan, Indonesia, Japan and Britain.

What is certain is the financial turnaround at Harvey Nichols since Mr. Poon took over. In 1991 the company posted an operating loss of $6.3 million; for the financial year ended in March, it showed an operating profit of $14.9 million.

Sales per square foot have steadily increased, to $945 in fiscal 1996. By comparison, Harrods did about $805 of sales per square foot for the fiscal year ended last January. Meanwhile, net sales soared — to $137.1 million in 1996 from $83.5 million in 1993.

In April, Mr. Poon floated 49.9 percent of the company on the London Stock Exchange at slightly above $4 a share, giving the company a valuation of $224.2 million — or nearly triple his company's initial investment. Since then, the shares have risen to 342.5 pence.

Last week, Mr. Poon announced plans to list its wholly owned S.T. Dupont subsidiary, a French manufacturer of menswear and other items, on the Paris stock exchange, a step he said would add to Dickson Concepts' $90 million cash hoard for future acquisitions.

The turnaround at Harvey Nichols is a result, analysts and people in the fashion business say, of the retailing sense of Mr. Poon and the financial acumen of his top lieutenant at the store, Joseph Wan, the chief executive.

It was in 1991, in the depth of Britain's recession, that Mr. Poon defied conventional wisdom by paying some $157 million for the ailing Harvey Nichols. The store by then was 178 years old, having started as a family-owned linen shop and then gradually expanding to become a 150,000-square-foot (13,500-square-meter) department store, focused on clothing.

In 1985 the Burton Group, a retailer based in London, bought Harvey Nichols from its then-owner, Debenhams, but the store's reputation remained second-rate and its financial outlook was poor.

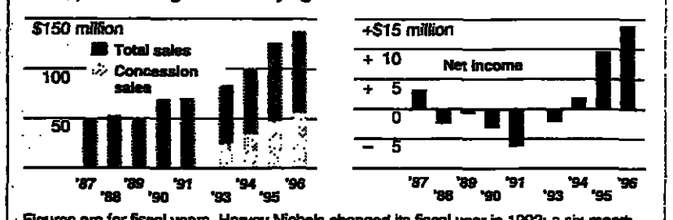
"Everybody said he wouldn't be able to do anything with it," Amit Thakar, an analyst with ABN Amro Hoare Govett, said of Mr. Poon. "And within three years the business was turned around totally."

Victoria Melendez, a retailing analyst for Morgan Stanley, which advised the company on the initial public offering, attributes the turnaround to three things: a multimillion-dollar modernization and refurbishment program, strict inventory and cost controls, and a sales mix that leans more heavily toward concession sales — individual retailers who sell their own products, using their own staff, in the store.



Fashion Makeover

Dickson Poon made Harvey Nichols, the fashionable London department store, profitable again after buying it in 1991.



Figures are for fiscal years. Harvey Nichols changed its fiscal year in 1992; a six-month transitional period is not shown.
Sources: Harvey Nichols; Morgan Stanley

Beijing Retaliates In U.S. Trade Feud

Dispute Over Textiles Lingers As China Bans Certain Goods

By Seth Faison
New York Times Service

SHANGHAI — China announced on Sunday a ban on the import of selected goods from the United States, escalating a trade dispute with the White House and sending a blunt signal that it would not easily succumb to pressure.

With Secretary of State Warren Christopher scheduled to visit Shanghai in less than two weeks, the promise to further restrict China's market from American exporters seemed timed to draw maximum attention.

Although Mr. Christopher plans to step down soon, his successor appears likely to face a growing number of hard-to-solve trade disputes with China.

American textiles, farm goods and alcoholic drinks will be affected by the ban, effective Dec. 10, according to an announcement made by China's foreign trade ministry and customs department. A specific list of affected items will be drawn up by that time, the trade authorities said. They did not estimate how much trade would be affected, nor did they say how long the ban would last.

"The decision was made in response to the U.S. unilateral cut of import quotas of Chinese textiles," said the announcement, which was carried by the New China News Agency, referring to a move made by Washington in September.

Washington and Beijing have battled for years over how to count Chinese textile exports to the United States, but the problem has grown stickier in recent months, as China has emerged as the country with which the United States has the biggest trade deficit. The deficit is forecast to be more than $30 billion by the end of the year.

On Sept. 6., Washington levied a $19 million penalty on China for actively trying to get around textile quotas by transshipping goods through third countries, where garments are sometimes labeled to disguise their origin. American officials said that they had detected repeated violations of a 1994 United States-China trade accord.

Chinese trade officials accused Washington of acting before it had fully consulted them and of acting without clear evidence, itself a violation of the bilateral textile agreement.

Beijing and Washington narrowly avoided a trade war in June, when a dispute over how to enforce copyright protection of American music, computer software and movies threatened to provoke sanctions in each direction that would have totaled $2 billion.

By comparison, the dispute over textiles looks minor and symbolic with China expecting to target U.S. imports worth about the same as the $19 million fine levied by Washington. Yet an American official said there was a danger China's reaction would provoke a tit-for-tat sanction from Washington.

"We're probably going to have to respond with something else," said the official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "You're never sure where it will lead."

The official said the trade dispute would certainly be on Mr. Christopher's agenda during his visit.

The dispute comes at a time when diplomatic relations between China and the United States are warming. One previous stumbling block — China's desire to join the World Trade Organization — has been at least partly removed, now that American officials say they are committed to helping China enter the WTO next year, if possible.

But trade tensions are likely to grow overall, not diminish. China's exports are growing sharply, as it produces toys, footwear and clothing that American consumers want. China's trade surplus with the United States is expected to grow by more than 10 percent this year.

Detecting a Profit Niche in an Insecure World

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — In a world panicked by terrorism and organized crime, smugglers of nuclear fuel and airplanes that explode in mid-flight, a handful of companies offering a new wave of high-tech security detection systems think they have found a niche.

"It is a pity, but the world seems to be more and more insecure," said Tuula Lukander, a Finnish businesswoman who is more analytical than anxious.

Mrs. Lukander, 56, is the chief executive of Metorex International Oy, a small but expanding Finnish company perhaps best known for its walk-through X-ray detection systems used at airports, banks and prisons.

Such technology has been standard since the 1970s. What sets Metorex apart is that its equipment has a reputation for letting almost nothing illegal or explosive through. Although Metorex's machines are pricier than the competition's, the company has lured such prestigious clients as the Kremlin and the White House.

"Traditional" markets for security appliances, according to analysts, will likely be dominated by more affordable off-the-shelf technology for institutions such as museums or inner-city schools in the United States that are alarmed over handgun proliferation.

SMALL BUSINESS

While Metorex still manufactures walk-through and hand-held metal detectors, Mrs. Lukander and her staff of 190 employees in Espoo, Finland have their sights set on new terrorism and new markets.

Metorex, which saw its sales rise to 109.2 million Finish markkaa ($24.0 million) last year from 96.4 million markkaa in 1994, aims to make an initial public offering in 1998. In the current year, sales should rise to 126 million markkaa, Mrs. Lukander said.

Although Metorex made an operating profit of 9 million markkaa last year, servicing debt left over from a 1994 management buyout led to a loss, as it will this year, she said. The company is taking on private investors to retire the debt.

Like its handful of competitors, Metorex reckons that as world trade grows, international borders are becoming more porous as the volume of freight from container ships, trucks, trains and airplanes overwhelms customs officials. The result, Metorex argues, is that fewer shipments can be inspected and the transport of contraband is on the rise.

With help from scientists in Russia, Metorex has erected a prototype in St. Petersburg for an X-ray scanner so big that 25 trucks can be pulled through it an hour, car-wash style, on a remote controlled conveyer. Despite the size of the inspection tunnel, Metorex claims the images are sharp enough to highlight a single revolver in a fully loaded trailer truck. Anything hidden in tires would also be exposed.

Metorex has been quick in the past to seize on small niche markets for esoteric instruments like portable metal-stress analyzers. It does not, however, have the cargo-inspection market to itself, although it is among the first wave of companies that have identified the market, said Peter Wharton, an analyst at The Technology Broker Ltd., a Cambridge-based consulting firm.

"This is an industry that is set for explosive growth, if you'll pardon the pun," Mr. Wharton said. Each disaster spurs demand, he said.

Heimann Systems GmbH, a unit of the German company Rheinmetal Berlin AG, last year sold a similar cargo-inspection system to the port in Shenzhen, China and Hamburg, one of Europe's biggest container ports. The Chinese operation, after a year and a half, stopped a flow of false declarations in the range of "several million U.S. dollars," according to Heimann Systems.

Finnish customs officials, facing bottlenecks on the Russian border as they try to interdict smuggled Western cars, are in talks about what could become Metorex's first order for the cargo-inspection system. Metorex is also trying to sell to military installations and ports.

On a more human scale, Metorex is designing an ultra-modern refinement of the walk-through scanner, using an imager that scans natural human organic energy called "millimeter waves." The images, effectively, undress a person in an express high-tech strip search, revealing what a person is carrying under their clothes. Metorex hopes the technology will soon be in demand now that guns can be made of plastics and ceramics. Prisons, aerospace companies, and — if privacy issues can be dealt with — airlines and courtrooms are potential customers.

Eurotunnel Banks Probed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's Serious Fraud Office confirmed Sunday it was helping the French police investigate several leading British banks and financial institutions for possible manipulation of Eurotunnel shares.

The insider trading unit of the French police is investigating claims that Eurotunnel's financial restructuring plan was leaked to speculators before it was made public, enabling them to use the information for share trading on the London and Paris stock exchanges.

The British office took on the case at the beginning of the month, a spokesman said. He noted that the inquiry was on behalf of the French authorities and that the office had sufficient grounds to conduct a domestic investigation. A completion date has not been set.

The announcement followed a report in the Sunday Times that the French police wanted to raid the head offices of up to nine leading British financial institutions over allegations of insider trading in the shares. More than 220 banks provided funding to Eurotunnel, operator of the Channel Tunnel between Britain and France.

Eurotunnel last month unveiled a plan that would permit creditors to swap $1.6 billion of debt for a 45.5 percent equity stake in the company. Eurotunnel is mired in debt accumulated during construction of the tunnel. It stopped paying interest on some $12.5 billion worth of debt a year ago and started restructuring negotiations with lenders.

The French police said they were unable to comment on the report. Eurotunnel was unavailable for comment. *(Bloomberg, Reuters)*

CYBERSCAPE

Staking Out 'Classy' Real Estate in Cyberspace

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SYDNEY — Bala Pillai has his office in an ordinary home at an ordinary address in Sydney's northern suburbs.

The garden is overgrown with weeds, the small swimming pool in the backyard is murky because the water hasn't been filtered in weeks, and the living room is crammed with five computer workstations.

Mr. Pillai, 38, is more interested in cyberspace locations and markets than in his terrestrial surroundings.

As head of the Internet service provider Asia Pacific Internet Co., he reckons that he is well on the way to winning gold even though the Sydney Olympic Games is still about four years away.

Mr. Pillai's quest for Olympic gold began in November when he registered the address http://www.sydney2000.net with Internic, in Herndon, Virginia.

Internic is the only body authorized by the Internet Society to register "global domain names," or international addresses, on the information superhighway. Each registration costs $100.

"With the Sydney Olympics coming up in the year 2000, it's like having a prime Wall Street address," said Mr. Pillai, a former regional manager of on-line publishing for Reuters PLC.

The Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games has a less snappy cyberspace address: http://www.sydney.olympic.org.

So Mr. Pillai thinks that many Internet users will be attracted to his site for services and information related to the Olympics.

The Sydney2000 site is due to be in operation as an information location by the end of 1996 for a range of services and activities that will take place before and during the Olympics.

They will include such things as accommodation, and property-investment opportunities, for which advertisers will pay a fee that has yet to be determined.

"Sydney2000.net is chic, simple and easy to remember," Mr. Pillai said. "As soon as Sydney2000 fever catches on, we'll make money by providing premium cyber real estate for a whole host" of events related to the Olympics.

Still, the Sydney Organizing Committee for the Olympic Games does not regard Mr. Pillai as a competitor. Its Internet site provides free information about the 2000 Olympics, not commercial services, and gets an average of almost 18,000 requests for information daily.

"People know our site and where to look for it," said Reg Gratton, a spokesman for the committee. "We are not worried about any threat to our Olympic identity."

Nonetheless, commentators say that Mr. Pillai has made a swift move from an outside lane in seeking commercial sponsorship.

A consultant for a rival Internet service provider said Mr. Pillai had been "smart to buy such a classy piece of cyber real estate."

Until recently, the consultant explained, Internet access had been "run by technically-oriented people who did not pay much attention to the importance of addresses for business and marketing."

Since Asia Pacific Internet began actively promoting the Sydney2000 site four months ago, about 400 customers have started paying 40 Australian dollars ($31.50) a month for access to the Internet and use of Sydney2000 as part of their electronic mail addresses.

"These are people who want to have the cool jane@sydney2000.net, or kanga@sydney2000.net, type of e-mail addresses," the consultant said.

But bigger commercial customers have been attracted by the name as well.

Mr. Pillai said that Asia Pacific Internet had started work on a contract worth about 100,000 Australian dollars to compile a complete database for hospital planners in Asia and Australia to take advantage of the boom in private hospital construction in the Asia-Pacific region.

The database will contain information about design, costs, and material and service suppliers for hospital construction. Customers will have to pay for information.

"The people who asked Asia Pacific Internet to do this work found out about the company because of its Sydney2000.net address," Mr. Pillai said.

Mr. Pillai, a graduate from the commerce school at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, said the Sydney2000 site would be targeted mainly at Asians.

The information will be available in Chinese, Japanese and other Asian languages, as well as English.

"We want to highlight the pan-Asian face of Sydney and get many Asians to visit and invest here," he said.

Mr. Pillai has similar commercial ambitions for catchy web sites in Singapore and Malaysia, where he was born.

He has paid for sole rights to http://www.Singapore.net and http://www.Malaysia.net.

Asia Pacific Internet, with a full-time staff of six and about the same number of part-time consultants, is "very modestly profitable," Mr. Pillai said.

Internet address: CyberScape@iht-lib.demon.co.uk

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates Nov. 8

	$	£	DM	FF	Lire	Dfl	BF	SFr	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.692	2.3846	1.1715	0.3017	0.1714	—	5.4425	1.3386	1.515	1.2715	1.2225
Brussels	31.0105	51.3225	21.476	5.5315	3.1427	18.335	—	24.4615	0.2781	23.34	24.075
Frankfurt	1.5108	2.49	—	0.2578	0.1464	0.8536	4.8534	1.1866	1.3487	1.135	1.1079
London (a)	1.6447	—	2.4768	1.3775	2.8434	2.7784	51.8686	2.887	183.4453	2.1989	208.522
Madrid	122.057	200.661	84.178	34.50	1.3267	75.1863	4.8851	99.927	13.2186	95.933	—
Milan	1,528.95	2,509.59	1,049.35	259.11	—	941.25	60.859	1,196.58	13.579	1,141.45	11.977
New York (b)	—	1.4403	1.5047	5.488	1,653.08	1.6871	33.88	1.2645	111.725	1.2316	126.655
Paris	5.363	8.47	3.3806	—	5.3287	3.0145	0.1648	4.0831	4.5616	3.8325	4.0155
Tokyo	172.28	165.02	74.29	21.96	0.738	66.34	3.6819	88.17	—	84.49	0.0812
Toronto	1.3313	2.1935	0.8848	0.2616	0.089	0.7897	0.0435	1.0524	1.1911	—	1.057
Zurich	1.268	2.0895	0.8429	0.2493	0.0838	0.7518	4.0903	—	1.3735	0.9533	1.0077
† ECU	1.2771	0.7739	1.2077	6.5168	1,948.41	2.1638	39.2238	1.2032	142.864	1.2004	142.588
† SDR	1.4825	0.881	2.3944	7.4619	2,230.93	N.Q.	45.157	N.Q.	163.545	1.3938	164.579

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100. N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9998	Greek drac.	238.59	Mex. peso	7.913	S. Afr. rand	4.698
Australian $	1.2702	Hong Kong $	7.732	N. Zealand $	1.47	S. Kor. won	828.80
Austrian sch.	10.617	Hung. forint	159.21	Norw. krone	6.333	Swed. krona	6.6153
Brazil real	1.0285	Indian rupee	35.73	Phil. peso	26.25	Taiwan $	27.49
Chinese yuan	8.3773	Indo. rupiah	2334.6	Polish zloty	2.81	Thai baht	25.47
Czech koruna	26.88	Irish £	0.6055	Port. escudo	152.80	Turkish lira	97208.5
Danish krone	5.8055	Israeli shek.	3.2445	Russ. ruble	5455.0	UAE dirham	3.6705
Egypt. pound	3.3915	Kuw. dinar	0.2999	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. bolív.	479.00
Fin. markka	4.5569	Malay. ring.	2.5179	Slvg. $	1.401		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6453	1.6442	1.6431	Japanese yen	111.34	110.83	110.38
Canadian dollar	1.3279	1.3249	1.3223	Swiss franc	1.2694	1.2656	1.2619
Deutsche mark	1.5079	1.5048	1.5021				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.



هكذا من الاصل

Doubts About Yen Policy and EMU Signal Turbulence for Dollar

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — If most analysts are right, then "the dollar is headed into some heavy weather," according to Neil MacKinnon at Citibank in London. But just how exposed the U.S. currency is to a sell-off is still of matter of considerable conjecture.

Two events last week signaled the possibility of an upcoming storm.

The most important development came from Tokyo, where, despite seemingly contradictory comments, officials made clear that Japan would stop trying to push up the dollar. Japan began intervening aggressively in the foreign exchange market when the yen hit a record high of 80 to the dollar last spring.

Although the level of intervention has abated in the past few months, Japan's central bank was still adding to its reserves as recently as last month, buying dollars to push the U.S. currency up. After 34 consecutive months of increases, those reserves totaled a record $216 billion as of October.

Announcement of the policy change drove the dollar from a high of just over 114 yen, a level not seen since early 1993, to 111.725 yen by the end of the week.

But the end of intervention does not necessarily mean the beginning of a dollar rally, analysts point out.

For openers, Japanese investors, frustrated by the low level of domestic interest rates, have increasingly been selling yen to buy higher-yielding foreign assets denominated in Australian and U.S. dollars. This outflow could start drying up as developments last week rattled the domestic Japanese bond market, driving the yield on 10-year government bonds to just over 2.7 percent from just over 2.4 percent.

More importantly, however, Tokyo's official warnings about the dollar do not suggest that domestic interest rates are about to be increased.

Here is why: Such a move could have a big impact on the dollar-yen exchange rate, as it would unnerve the highly leveraged international hedge funds — speculative investment pools which borrow heavily to finance their positions. These so-called carry traders are using yen borrowed at just over 0.5 percent to buy short-term U.S. Treasury notes yielding just over 5.0 percent. Undoing those positions would push up demand for the yen and drive up its value.

Jesper Koll at J.P. Morgan in Tokyo deems it "unlikely that the Bank of Japan will hike rates, at least not before the end of the fiscal year next March, mainly because the financial system head winds still blow in its face."

He and other analysts also warn that the scheduled rise in taxes next year — including a hefty increase in the consumption tax — may not only nip Japan's recovery in the bud, but also may seriously distort the report on business conditions to be published Nov. 27. Analysts suggest an important part of current consumer spending, especially on big-ticket items, may be to avoid the tax increase — giving a false view of just how strong domestic demand really is.

The other important development this week, although less dramatic, came from the research department of Deutsche Bank AG, which warned the bank's global traders and most important clients of the rising risk that European monetary union will not occur as scheduled on Jan. 1, 1999 or may be abandoned.

Deutsche, the biggest bank in Germany, was an early and fervent proponent of monetary union, and the bank's research staff still believes it will take place as planned. But their level of confidence that it will happen has been cut from 75 percent certain to merely 55 percent, according to bank figures.

The warning, said Ulrich Beckmann at Deutsche Bank research, is aimed at putting traders and investors on guard that continuation of the convergence trade, or bond-buying on the assumption that markets will converge with monetary union, was "a dangerous strategy" at this point.

The dramatic narrowing in the premium on Italian and Spanish bonds over German levels has meant that bond prices in the peripheral markets have risen much more sharply than in Germany. For example, the yield on 10-year Italian debt ended the week only 192 basis points, or 1.92 percentage points, over German levels — the first time ever the spread has fallen below 200 basis points.

Emphasizing that the bank still believes EMU will occur as planned, Mr. Beckmann added that the risk of it not happening was rising due to two factors: the increasing signs that others are not as committed as Germany to interpreting the membership criteria strictly, and "lack of agreement" about the German-proposed stability pact aimed at assuring fiscal rectitude after union has been achieved.

Mr. Beckmann said the bank was sounding a warning that "a setback could result in undoing the recent market trends towards convergence and instead set off a flight to quality." That could widen the spreads at which bonds in the peripheral markets trade relative to Germany and also cause the Deutsche mark "to appreciate quite strongly," he said.

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 8. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rnk Name	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yield
Austrian Schilling				
152 Austria	5⅞	07/15/06	99.0500	5.9300
231 Austria	6¼	05/31/06	101.9000	6.1300
Belgian Franc				
154 Belgium	9	03/28/03	118.9500	7.5700
British Pound				
127 Annington Fin	8	10/02/21	97.7500	8.1800
140 Annington Fin	6.244	10/02/06	99.8223	6.2600
176 Annington Fin	7¾	10/02/11	97.6250	7.9400
218 Hanson Trust	10	04/18/06	109.3750	9.1400
239 Britain Treasury	7½	12/07/06	98.5313	7.6100
Canadian Dollar				
101 Canada	7	12/01/06	104.6389	6.6900
146 Canada	6	03/15/98	102.5265	5.8500
238 Ontario	zero	04/05/01	78.6377	5.6000
Danish Krone				
6 Denmark	8	03/15/06	107.6200	7.4300
15 Denmark	9	11/15/98	108.7100	8.2800
17 Denmark	9	11/15/00	112.8600	7.9700
23 Denmark	7	12/15/04	102.5700	6.8200
27 Denmark	8	11/15/01	109.6000	7.3000
29 Denmark	7	11/15/07	99.8300	7.0100
31 Denmark	7	11/10/24	91.8500	7.6200
36 Denmark	8	05/15/03	109.1500	7.3300
50 Denmark	6	12/10/99	102.9500	5.8300
66 Denmark	7	08/15/97	102.2000	6.8500
83 Denmark	6	11/15/02	100.4500	5.9700
105 Denmark	7	02/15/98	103.6800	6.7500
121 Denmark	6	02/15/99	103.0000	5.8300
139 Real Kredit	6	10/01/26	84.9500	7.0600
175 Denmark	9	11/15/96	100.0000	9.0000
229 Nykredit 3 Cs	6	10/01/26	84.8000	7.0800
Deutsche Mark				
1 Germany	6¼	04/26/06	102.2900	6.1100
2 Germany	6⅞	05/12/05	106.5800	6.4500
4 Germany	6	02/16/06	100.4800	5.9700
7 Germany	8¾	08/20/01	116.0100	7.5400
8 Germany	8	01/21/02	113.2400	7.0600
9 Germany	6½	10/14/05	103.9275	6.2500
10 Germany	8¼	09/20/01	114.0300	7.2300
11 Germany	5¼	02/21/01	102.2100	5.1400
12 Germany	5	05/21/01	101.3650	4.9300
13 Germany	8	07/22/02	113.4900	7.0500
14 Germany	7⅜	01/03/05	109.8750	6.7100
16 Germany	6	01/05/06	100.4750	5.9700
18 Treuhand	7½	09/09/04	110.7100	6.7700
19 Germany	7½	11/11/04	110.7800	6.7700
22 Germany	5⅛	11/21/00	101.9900	5.0300
24 Treuhand	7¾	10/01/02	112.1450	6.9100
25 Treuhand	6⅝	07/09/03	105.9700	6.2500
26 Germany	5¾	05/15/00	104.6600	5.6100
28 Germany	8½	02/20/01	114.1900	7.4400
30 Germany	8⅞	12/20/00	115.3967	7.6900
32 Germany	5¾	08/22/00	104.2500	5.5200
35 Treuhand	6⅞	06/11/03	107.3500	6.4000
37 Germany	6¼	01/04/24	93.5171	6.6800
38 Germany	8⅜	05/21/01	114.20	7.3300
39 Germany	3½	09/18/98	99.8400	3.5100
40 Germany	9	10/20/00	115.5300	7.7900
41 Treuhand	7⅜	12/02/02	110.3150	6.6900
42 Treuhand	7⅛	01/29/03	108.8800	6.5400
43 Germany	6⅜	05/20/98	104.2000	6.1200
44 Treuhand	6½	04/23/03	105.4300	6.1700
45 Germany	9	01/22/01	115.9600	7.7600
47 Treuhand	6¾	07/01/99	105.8400	6.0200
48 Germany	6	09/15/03	103.0367	5.8200
52 Germany	6½	03/15/00	106.6200	6.1000
54 Germany	6½	07/15/03	105.3400	6.1700
55 Treuhand	6¾	05/13/04	106.1950	6.3600
57 Germany	6¾	09/15/99	107.2600	6.2900
60 Germany	8¾	07/20/00	114.2300	7.6600
61 Germany	8	09/22/97	103.9500	7.7000
63 Germany	6¾	04/22/03	106.8225	6.3200
65 Germany	5¼	10/20/98	103.0400	5.1000
67 Germany	7	12/22/97	103.9400	6.7300
68 Germany	6⅞	12/02/98	106.1700	6.4800
69 Treuhand	5	12/17/98	102.5500	4.8800
70 Treuhand	6⅛	06/25/98	103.9950	5.8900
71 Treuhand	6¼	03/04/04	103.4900	6.0400
74 Germany	6⅜	01/20/98	103.7100	6.3900
76 Germany	5¾	08/20/98	103.6800	5.5500
77 Germany Tbills	zero	04/18/97	99.0115	2.2500
79 Germany	8¼	07/21/97	103.3800	7.9800
80 Germany	6¼	07/15/04	106.2700	6.3500
85 Germany	7	01/13/00	108.0400	6.4800
87 Germany	5⅝	02/22/99	103.4467	5.2000
90 Germany	7¼	10/21/02	109.8000	6.6000
91 Germany	5¼	11/20/97	101.9500	5.1500
96 Treuhand	6⅛	03/26/98	103.5250	5.9200
98 Treuhand	5⅝	09/24/98	103.5500	5.4300
99 Germany	5¼	02/25/98	102.2500	5.1300
109 Germany	8½	08/21/00	113.5025	7.4900
110 Germany	7¼	10/20/97	103.6000	7.0000
113 Germany	6	06/20/16	93.4850	6.4200
114 Germany	6	02/20/98	103.1500	5.8200
115 Germany	8	03/20/97	101.6867	7.8700
117 Treuhand	6	11/12/03	102.4750	5.8600
120 Germany	6¼	02/20/98	103.4600	6.0400
122 Treuhand	7	11/25/99	108.1000	6.4800
124 Germany	7½	10/20/97	103.8400	7.2200
133 Germany	5¾	05/28/99	104.3000	5.5100
134 Germany	6⅛	05/20/99	105.2600	5.8200
138 BA Credit Card	6	11/15/05	101.6133	5.9000
141 Germany	7⅛	12/20/02	109.0400	6.5300
143 EIB	zero	11/05/26	13.5705	6.8800
147 Treuhand	5¾	04/29/99	104.2800	5.5100
150 Treuhand	5	01/14/99	102.5633	4.8800
162 Germany	6⅞	02/24/99	106.5500	6.4500
167 Germany	5¾	08/20/97	101.8700	5.6400
174 Treuhand	6¼	07/29/99	105.6400	5.9200
187 Germany	8⅜	01/20/97	100.9771	8.2900
189 Germany	8¾	05/22/00	113.8400	7.6900
192 Germany	7¼	01/20/00	108.7100	6.6700
196 Germany	6½	01/02/99	105.4700	6.1600
203 Germany	6¾	08/14/98	104.6400	6.0900
216 Germany	6⅛	03/20/98	103.4900	5.9200
220 Germany	2.848	09/30/04	99.1300	2.8700
224 Germany	7¾	02/21/00	110.2200	7.0300
225 Coca Cola Amtil	5	11/06/01	102.1612	4.8900
237 Germany	6⅛	01/20/98	103.4200	6.1600
240 German States	6¼	08/21/06	100.7100	6.2100
248 Austria	7¼	05/03/07	108.5500	6.6800
Dutch Guilder				
21 Netherlands	6¼	07/15/98	104.2500	6.0000
49 Netherlands	6	01/15/06	101.4800	5.9100
58 Netherlands	5¾	09/15/02	102.6500	5.6000
59 Netherlands	5¾	01/15/04	101.3500	5.6700
64 Netherlands	8¼	06/15/02	115.0300	7.1700
72 Netherlands	8¾	09/15/01	116.5500	7.5100
82 Netherlands	9	01/15/01	116.1000	7.7500
88 Netherlands	9	05/15/00	114.6500	7.8500
97 Netherlands	7½	01/15/23	111.6500	6.7200
102 Netherlands	8½	06/01/06	119.20	7.1300
106 Netherlands	7½	04/15/10	112.6500	6.6600
119 Netherlands	7	03/15/99	106.8000	6.5500
123 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/00	111.70	7.3900
125 Netherlands	7¾	03/01/05	113.40	6.8300
128 Netherlands	8¼	09/15/07	118.20	6.9800
129 Netherlands	6¾	11/15/05	106.6500	6.3300
137 Netherlands	7½	06/15/99	108.4500	6.9200
142 Netherlands	8¾	05/01/00	113.6500	7.7000
144 Netherlands	7	02/15/03	109.0000	6.4200
155 Netherlands	7¾	01/15/00	110.1000	7.0400
157 Netherlands	6½	04/15/03	106.2000	6.1200
161 Netherlands	8½	03/15/01	114.5400	7.4200
163 Netherlands	7¼	10/01/04	110.20	6.5800
173 Netherlands	6½	07/15/98	104.6200	6.2100
182 Netherlands	8¼	02/15/07	117¼	7.0100
223 Netherlands	7½	11/15/99	109.1600	6.8700
227 Netherlands	9	07/01/00	114.8500	7.8400
230 Netherlands	7	06/15/05	108.4500	6.4500
ECU				
53 France OAT	7	04/25/06	105.5500	6.6300
78 France B.T.A.N.	6	03/16/01	103.4300	5.8000
92 UK T-note	5	01/26/99	100.7700	4.9600
103 France BTAN	5	03/16/99	101.1300	4.9400
131 Britain	9⅛	02/21/01	114½	7.9700
160 France OAT	6	04/25/04	100.1000	5.9900
188 France OAT	7½	04/25/05	108.5000	6.9100
190 France OAT	8	04/25/03	112.3300	7.1200
193 France OAT	6¾	04/25/02	105.2500	6.4100
195 France OAT	9½	04/25/00	114.6700	8.2800
205 France BTAN	7¼	03/16/98	103.7500	6.9900
208 UK T-note	5¼	01/21/97	100.1600	5.2400
241 France OAT	8¼	04/25/22	113.6000	7.2600
243 France OAT	8½	03/15/02	113½	7.4900
Finnish Markka				
210 Finland Serial s	7¼	04/18/06	104.8392	6.9200
French Franc				
164 France BTAN	7	11/12/99	107.8800	6.4900
166 France OAT	5½	04/25/04	99.8100	5.5100
171 France OAT	7¼	04/25/06	110.2600	6.5800
186 France OAT SP	zero	04/25/23	15.40	7.3200
191 France OAT	8⅛	05/25/99	109.6300	7.4100
199 France B.T.A.N.	4½	10/12/98	101.2700	4.4400
201 France OAT	8½	04/25/23	122.3500	6.9500
212 LB Badenwurtt	4.13	03/11/08	83.3425	4.9600
215 France OAT	6¾	10/25/04	107.2200	6.3000
245 France B.T.A.N.	5½	10/12/01	102.8200	5.3500
Italian Lira				
158 Italy	9½	02/01/99	105.4900	9.0100
Japanese Yen				
194 Spain	3.10	09/20/06	102.2500	3.0300
204 World Bank	4¾	12/20/04	116⅛	4.0800
228 World Bank	5¼	03/20/02	116⅝	4.5000
233 Fannie Mae	2	12/20/99	102.0000	1.9600
244 World Bank	4½	03/20/03	113⅛	3.9600
249 EIB	3	09/20/06	102.0000	2.9400
250 Italy Class B	5	12/15/04	116⅞	4.2800
Spanish Peseta				
156 Spain	10.10	02/28/01	112.0250	9.0200
213 Spain	8.40	04/30/01	105.8730	7.9300
Swedish Krona				
62 Sweden	11	01/21/99	111.1400	9.9000
95 Sweden	6	02/09/05	92.5100	6.4900
104 Sweden 1036	10¼	05/05/00	113.0300	9.0700
U.S. Dollar				
3 Brazil Cap S.L.	4½	04/15/14	75.5250	5.9600
5 Argentina FRN	6⅝	03/29/05	83.3800	7.9500
20 Brazil L	6½	04/15/06	86.1200	7.5500
33 Argentina par L	5¼	03/31/23	60.5600	8.6700
34 Mexico	11½	05/15/26	101.2500	11.3600
46 Venezuela	6⅝	12/18/07	83.7500	7.9100
51 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/12	73.4400	8.9400
56 Mexico par A	6¼	12/31/19	71.5000	8.7400
73 Venezuela par A	6¾	03/31/20	72.6200	9.2900
75 EIB	zero	11/06/26	13⅛	6.8700
81 Brazil 910.0	6⅝	01/01/01	96.2500	6.9500
84 Mexico par B	6¼	12/31/19	71.5000	8.7400
86 Brazil	8⅞	11/05/01	99.7500	8.9000
89 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	60.9851	4.9200
93 Brazil S.Z1	6½	04/15/24	75.1200	8.6500
94 Mexico	11¾	09/15/16	101.3750	11.2200
100 Argentina	5⅝	04/01/01	119	4.5168
107 Brazil par Z1	5	04/15/24	59.5907	8.3900
108 Brazil S.L.	6⅝	04/15/09	80.5000	8.1500
111 Bulgaria	6⅛	07/28/11	45.4943	14.7000
112 Argentina L	6⅝	03/31/23	73.3800	8.7700
116 Britain	5⅜	10/04/01	99.7400	5.3900
118 Argentina	11.00	10/09/06	100.0000	11.0000
126 Mexico	7⅝	08/06/01	100.0500	7.5587
130 Mexico	zero	11/27/96	121.6348	zero
132 Mydfa Trust	6⅛	09/15/07	85.5000	7.8216
135 Brazil Cbond S.L.	4½	04/15/14	63.0950	7.1300
136 Ecuador par	3¼	02/28/25	44.6200	7.2800
145 Italy	6⅞	09/27/23	94.8750	7.2500
148 Sallie Mae	4½	08/02/99	96.2500	4.6800
149 EIB	7⅛	09/18/06	104.1250	6.8400
151 TMCC	6½	10/31/01	100.8750	6.4400
153 Poland	4	10/27/14	83.2201	4.8100
159 Italy	7	09/18/01	102.3750	6.8400
165 Mexico A	6.453	12/31/19	83.3800	7.7400
168 Bulgaria	6⅛	07/28/24	51.2500	13.0500
169 Mexico B	6⅜	12/31/19	83.3800	7.6500
170 Canada	6¾	08/28/06	101.1250	6.6700
172 Nw World China	4	12/31/99	100.0000	4.0000
177 Poland	6½	10/27/24	96.1200	6.7600
178 Mexico D	6.453	12/28/19	83.3800	7.7400
179 Bco Com Ext.	7¼	02/02/04	85.5000	8.4800
180 World Bank	7⅝	01/19/23	107.5000	7.0900
181 Venezuela S.A	6¾	03/18/07	85.0000	7.7941
183 Ecuador	6½	02/28/25	66.9825	9.7000
184 Panama	4	07/17/16	74.2215	5.3900
185 Canada	6½	05/30/00	101.6250	6.4000
197 Ecuador	3	02/28/15	60.1607	4.9900
198 Nigeria	6¼	11/15/20	64.1200	9.7500
200 Bulgaria	2¼	07/28/12	33.6813	6.6800
202 World Bank	5.68	09/27/99	99.2563	5.7200
206 Argentina	6⅝	03/29/05	81.6014	8.1200
207 Belgium	5½	11/05/03	94.8750	5.8000
209 TVA 1995a	6⅜	06/15/05	98.8750	6.4500
211 Venezuela	6¾	03/31/20	72.6200	9.2900
214 Venezuela	6½	03/31/07	85.0000	7.6500
217 Mexico	9¾	02/06/01	102.3750	9.5200
219 Mexico	7.398	03/30/08	99.0000	7.4732
221 Associate N Am	6¾	06/28/99	101.1250	6.6700
222 Canada	5.285	02/10/99	99.6900	5.3000
226 Associate N Am	6¾	10/31/01	100.8750	6.6900
232 Argentina	8⅜	12/20/03	89.5000	9.3600
234 Argentina	9¼	02/23/01	98.6250	9.3800
235 Britain	6¾	07/19/01	102.0000	6.6200
236 ABN-AMRO Bk	6⅝	10/31/01	100.6250	6.5800
242 Panama	3½	07/17/14	65.9811	5.3000
246 Finland	5⅞	02/27/06	94.8750	6.1900
247 Greece	6 1/16	03/27/03	99.5400	6.0900

Inflation Data Weigh on Bond Prices

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury-bond prices are likely to retreat this week, following the impressive gains of last week, even though data on retail sales and consumer prices are likely to show inflation remains in check, traders said.

The market barely paused last week in its march to an eight-month high in bond prices, despite a government auction that added more than $85 billion in new debt securities. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished the week at 102 19/32, up 1 22/32. The yield, after falling to 6.48 percent Thursday, edged up to 6.50 percent Friday, down 17 basis points for the week.

With the long bond having crashed through the 6.50 percent yield floor, traders said bonds might need to regroup before the yield falls further.

The numbers expected this week include the October consumer price index and retail sales, which are both expected to show tepid inflation, but traders question whether they will be weak enough to push bond prices to further highs.

Traders seem to agree that the Federal Reserve Board will leave interest rates unchanged at the Federal Open Market Committee meeting on Wednesday. That might be a small plus for short-term securities, but traders say the two-year yield has gone about as low as it can until the bond market starts looking for a rate cut from the Fed.

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

Concerns about the dollar also could undermine the bond market's fervor. Japanese investors have been one of the Treasury market's mainstays this year, and traders worry that Japan's signal last week that it is not interested in further dollar gains against the yen has removed one of the factors that made U.S. Treasuries so attractive to Japanese investors.

Ted Ake, head of government trading at Everen Securities, described the dollar's gains as the "main catalyst" for the bond market's rally this year, and said that if the dollar rally is stopping or reversing, "we'll have to find a whole new set of buyers, or take on selling, and I don't think at these levels we have enough support to do that."

John Swaim, a senior product manager at NationsFund, sees more upside in the Treasury market and has lowered his 30-year yield estimate to 6.40 percent, now that the long bond has reached his previous target of 6.50 percent.

"I'm basing that more on technicals than fundamentals," he said. "There's enough momentum and enough people who have missed this trade."

Although it may seem as though the market has been driven higher by widespread demand, Mr. Swaim said a few big players probably had dominated the move. If the economic news remains positive for bonds, more investors might be lured into the market, he said.

Mr. Swaim added that "underwhelming" October sales figures would persuade the Fed to leave rates unchanged.

(Bridge News, Bloomberg, NYT)

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Lehman Brothers Holdings	$100	2000	⅛	99.80	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. Denominations $10,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Norwest Auto Trust	$350	1997	0.07	100.00	—	Below 5-month Libor. Average life 9 months. Private placement. Fees not disclosed. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Strategic Money Management	$120	1999	⅟₁₆	100.00	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $100,000. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Deutsche Apotheker-und Aerztebank	DM250	2006	⅛	99.94	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Norddeutsche Landesbank.)
Strategic Money Management	DM160	1999	⅟₁₆	100.00	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100,000 marks. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Volkswagen Car Lease Number 2	DM465	2000	0.07	100.00	—	Over 1-month Libor. Average life 14 months. Also 35 million marks, paying 0.30 over Libor. Fees 0.125%. (CSFB Effectenbank.)
Irish Permanent Treasury	£150	1999	0.05	99.989	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.125%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
Salomon	£150	2001	⅛	99.584	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.584. Callable at par from 1999. Fees 0.30%. Denominations £10,000. (Salomon Brothers Int'l.)
European Investment Bank	FF1,500	2006	1.42	101.675	—	Below the TEC-10 bond index, paid quarterly. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Societe Generale.)
KFW Int'l Finance	FF1,500	2006	1.40	101.675	—	Below the TEC-10 bond index. Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Caisse des Depots et Consignations.)
Crediop Overseas Bank	ITL300,000	2001	libor	100.10	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Mexico	ITL500,000	2001	2	99.60	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Bayerische Vereinsbank	$200	1999	6	101⅟₁₆	99.87	Reoffered at par. Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (ABN-AMRO Holding.)
Credit Local de France	$100	2001	6⅛	101⅜	99.60	Reoffered at 99¾. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Internationale a Luxembourg.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	$250	1999	6¼	100.00	—	Callable at par from 1997. Fees 1⅛%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	$500	2001	6.55	100.00	—	Semiannually. Callable at par from 1998. Fees 0.25%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	$100	2001	6¼	101⅞	100.30	Reoffered at 100¼. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to $350 million. Fees 1⅞%. (SBC Warburg.)
Korea Development Bank	$500	2003	6⅜	99.528	99.90	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.)
Norwest Auto Trust	$340	1999	5.80	99.9784	—	Average life 20 months. Private placement. Also $220 million paying 5.90% due 2000 and $120.1 million paying 6.10% due 2001. Fees not disclosed. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.)
Anglian Water	£150	2006	8¼	101.419	—	Reoffered at 99.769. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Barclays de Zoete Wedd.)
Friends Provident Finance	£215	perpt	9⅛	99.269	—	Interest will be a fixed 9⅛% until 2001, when issue is callable at par, thereafter may be reset if it is lower than the then-current 5-year Gilt plus 2.35. Fees 0.625%. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.)
LB Schleswig Holstein	£100	2006	8	99.451	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (SBC Warburg.)
Woolwich Building Society	£150	perpt	9¼	99.394	—	Callable at par from 2021, when coupon may be reset. Fees 0.625%. (CS First Boston.)
Caisse Centrale Desjardins du Quebec	F1,000	2002	5½	101½	100.30	Reoffered at 99.95. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Halifax Building Society	FF2,000	2003	5½	99.654	99.55	Noncallable. Fees 0.325%. (Credit Agricole.)
World Bank	ITL800,000	2006	zero	48.185	47.05	Yield 7.57%. Callable at 68.05 in 2001. Proceeds 378.2 billion lire. Fees 1⅞%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Wolters Kluwer	DF400	2003	5⅞	101.425	99.55	Reoffered at 99.90. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (ING Barings.)
Depfa Finance	Y25,000	2002	2	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
NTT Mobile Communication Network	Y10,000	2002	2¼	100.00	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Fuji Int'l Finance.)
Sumitomo Realty & Development	Y10,000	2001	2.10	101⅞	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Sumitomo Realty & Development	Y10,000	2002	2.35	100.20	—	Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.275%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Norinchukin Int'l.)
Sumitomo Realty & Development	Y10,000	2004	2.65	101.775	—	Reoffered at 100.275. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Nikko Europe.)
Swedish Export Credit	Y20,000	1998	4.30	100.00	—	Redemption at maturity will be in dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees not disclosed. (SBC Warburg.)
Equity-Linked						
Acer Peripherals	$100	2006	open	100.00	—	Coupon indicated at 1¼ to 1¾%. Redeemable in 2001 to yield ¾ to 1¼ over Treasuries. Convertible at an expected 10 to 15% premium. Fees 2½%. Terms to be set Nov. 15. (Nomura Int'l.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Nov. 11-15

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

	Asia-Pacific	Europe	Americas
Expected This Week	**Beijing:** Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union commissioner responsible for trade, tours China and attends a ministerial meeting between the EU and China. Thursday to Sunday.	**Cairo:** The Middle East and North Africa Economic Conference. Foreign ministers and business executives from 100 countries meet. Tuesday to Thursday. **Frankfurt:** Capital-account for September.	**Buenos Aires:** "International Seminar of Argentine Gold Mining," organized by Argentine mining magazine Panorama Minero. **San Francisco:** The United States and Japan resume talks on access to Japanese insurance market.
Monday Nov. 11	**Tokyo:** Current-account balance figures for September; October wholesale price index; **Earnings expected:** Orient Paper & Industries Ltd.	**Basel, Switzerland:** Bundesbank's president, Hans Tietmeyer, heads meeting of central bankers from Group of 10 wealthiest nations. **Prague:** Final industrial production data. **Rome:** July retail sales.	**Buenos Aires:** Last day for companies with financial years ended Aug. 31 to report earnings to the Buenos Aires stock exchange. **Washington:** The Agriculture Department releases weekly report on planting progress for seven crops.
Tuesday Nov. 12	**Tokyo:** The Economic Planning Agency will release figures for machine orders for September. **Annual meetings:** Central Azucarera de Pilar. **Earnings expected:** Asian Electronics Ltd.	**Duesseldorf:** Henkel KGaA holds press conference. **Paris:** October consumer price index. **Earnings expected:** Allied Domecq PLC, EVN AG, Sandvik AB.	**New York:** Johnson Redbook research service releases weekly survey of total sales at more than 20 U.S. department, discount and chain stores. **Sao Paulo:** Inflation rate for 30 days ended Nov. 7.
Wednesday Nov. 13	**Tokyo:** The Bank of Japan releases data on bank lending and deposits for October. **Annual meetings:** Auric Pacific Group Ltd., Creative Technology Ltd.	**Frankfurt:** Dresdner Bank AG holds press conference on new telephone banking unit. **London:** Labor market statistics; productivity and unit wage costs for September.	**Washington:** Producer price index for October; Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta releases October national production index; Federal Open Market Committee meets to set interest rate policy.
Thursday Nov. 14	**Manila:** Securities and Exchange Commission holds seminar on investor protection. **Tokyo:** Figures on household spending for September	**Brussels:** Meeting of EU industry ministers. **Copenhagen:** September consumer confidence. **London:** October retail prices index. **Madrid:** October consumer prices. **Stockholm:** October inflation.	**Washington:** Initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims; October retail sales. **Earnings:** Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Gap Inc., Staples Inc.
Friday Nov. 15	**Annual meetings:** Asiatrust Development Bank, First Capital Corporation Ltd.	**Paris:** Third-quarter job creation figures and August current account. **Annual meetings:** Societa Metallurgica Italiana SpA **Earnings expected:** Aegon NV, Railtrack Group PLC.	**Ann Arbor, Michigan:** University of Michigan releases index of consumer sentiment for November. **Washington:** September business inventories and sales; Federal Reserve Board releases weekly report on commercial and industrial loans.

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes

	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	% Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	6,219.82	6,021.93	+3.29
DJ Util.	234.77	226.45	+3.67
DJ Trans.	2,183.69	2,137.52	+2.16
S & P 100	707.74	679.51	+4.15
S & P 500	730.82	703.77	+3.84
S & P Ind	858.10	825.29	+3.98
NYSE Cp	386.32	373.68	+3.38
Nasdaq Cp	1,255.32	1,219.09	+2.97
Japan			
Nikkei 225	21,201.04	20,633.06	+2.75
Britain			
FTSE 100	3,910.80	3,948.50	—0.95
Canada			
TSE Indus.	5,758.75	5,591.31	+2.97
France			
CAC 40	2,205.20	2,140.51	+3.02
Germany			
DAX	2,739.83	2,683.25	+2.11
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	12,751.16	12,529.27	+1.77
World			
MSCIP	810.55	791.75	+2.44

World Index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.

Money Rates

	Nov. 8	Nov. 1
United States		
Discount rate	5.00	5.00
Prime rate	8¼	8¼
Federal funds rate	5⅜	5⅜
Japan		
Discount	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.45
3-month interbank	0.53	0.54
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	6⅟₁₆	6⅟₁₆
3-month interbank	6⅟₁₆	6¼
France		
Intervention rate	3.20	3.20
Call money	3⅟₁₆	3⅟₁₆
3-month interbank	3⅛	3⅟₁₆
Germany		
Lombard	4.50	4.50
Call money	3.04	3.10
3-month interbank	3.19	3.17

Gold	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	% Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	378.15	377.60	+ 0.15

Euromarts

Eurobond Yields

	Nov. 8	Nov. 1	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.73	6.84	7.28	6.17
U.S. $, mdm term	6.21	6.32	6.81	5.61
U.S. $, short term	5.98	6.02	6.48	5.19
Pounds sterling	7.52	7.35	7.80	6.99
French francs	5.11	5.16	6.38	5.11
Italian lire	7.67	7.77	10.45	7.67
Danish kroner	5.88	5.83	6.51	5.70
Swedish kronor	5.86	5.84	8.55	5.83
ECUs, long term	6.25	6.32	7.50	6.23
ECUs, mdm term	5.27	5.28	6.56	5.23
Can. $	5.71	5.96	7.41	5.71
Aus. $	7.28	7.36	9.04	7.28
N.Z. $	7.55	7.59	9.37	7.04
Yen	1.74	2.10	2.78	1.74

Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.

Weekly Sales

Nov. 7

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	141.0	951.5	2,409.8	3,538.1
Convert.	7.0	0.8	9.5	36.4
FRNs	80.6	378.7	544.2	582.5
ECP	9,915.5	6,710.5	11,590.3	6,425.2
Total	10,144.1	8,041.5	14,553.8	12,582.2

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	15,907.4	21,950.8	60,313.3	27,087.8
Convert.	680.2	863.6	2,133.8	1,938.5
FRNs	16,664.7	4,167.2	52,099.2	5,892.3
ECP	11,257.1	15,123.8	18,640.0	25,819.6
Total	44,509.6	42,105.4	134,186.3	60,838.2

Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.

Libor Rates

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	5⅜	5⅜	5½
Deutsche mark	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Pound sterling	6⅟₁₆	6¼	6⅟₁₆
French franc	3⅜	3⅞	3⅛
ECU	4⅟₁₆	4⅛	4⅛
Yen	½	½	⅝

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 8

Leaders of a Cautious Pack

Total returns of insured national municipal bond funds through October, ranked by one-year return. Only one share class of a fund is included.

	Total returns		
	1996	*1 year*	*3 year**
Alliance Muni Income Insured National A	3.10%	7.44%	5.17%
Oppenheimer Insured Municipal A	3.63	6.55	4.01
Executive Investors Insured Tax-Exempt	2.10	6.38	6.26
Safeco Insured Municipal Bond	1.22	6.28	4.23
Vanguard Municipal Insured Long-Term	2.57	6.27	5.16
Nuveen Insured Municipal Bond R	1.87	5.61	4.55
Van Kampen American Capital Insured Tax-Free Income A	2.11	5.60	4.23
Fidelity Insured Municipal Income	2.28	5.37	4.37
Franklin Insured Tax-Free Income I	3.00	5.35	4.61
Voyageur National Insured Tax-Free A	1.66	5.24	4.22

Source: Morningstar Inc. *Annualized

The New York Times

هكذا من الأصل

How to Price Financial Advice

By Lisa Reilly Cullen
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Financial planners and investment advisers come in many styles, and they get paid in many different ways. Some take money solely from the customer; some are paid by insurance companies and brokerage firms for selling insurance policies, mutual funds and the like, and some take both client fees and commissions. Within each type, there are variations.

Consumer advocates often favor a client-fee setup, saying it eliminates conflicts of interest. The arrangement, they say, leaves planners free to concentrate on consulting, writing financial plans and managing assets instead of pushing products like mutual funds with sales charges, known as loads, and insurance policies, both of which generate big commissions for the planners.

Consumers overwhelmingly prefer fee plans — particularly those with flat fees — over other payment plans, according to an October survey by Dalbar Inc., a research firm in Boston.

Bowing to pressure, more financial planners are moving in this direction. About 26 percent of planners now work solely for client fees, up from 18 percent last year, according to a survey by the Certified Financial Planner Board of Standards. About 26 percent work on commission only, and about 38 percent combine fees and commissions. Five percent draw a salary, and the remaining 5 percent receive a combination of salary and commissions.

With all these permutations, the issue of payment is not as clear-cut as consumers might like.

One problem is that many planners who call themselves fee-based still receive some commissions, which means that certain products are more profitable for them.

Another is that not everyone thinks the fee method always works best. Some believe it is in the consumer's interest to pay a one-time commission instead of annual management fees that eat away at assets.

To complicate matters further, the amounts that planners earn from performing different tasks and from selling different products can vary greatly. These numbers can affect the way planners treat specific products and services as much as the basic method of payment can.

■ U.S. Equity Funds Blossom

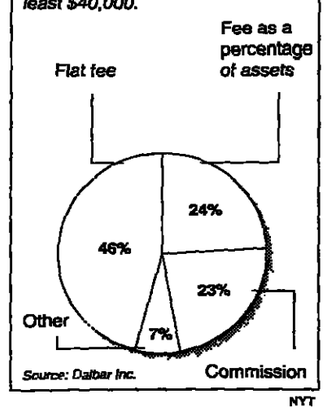
Mutual funds that specialize in U.S. stocks now have assets equal to 16.2 percent of all the shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the American Stock Exchange and the Nasdaq stock market put together, The New York Times reported Sunday. That is up from less than 4 percent in early 1984 and indicates how mutual funds can gather assets in a bull market.

At the end of September, the last month for which data are available, domestic equity funds had $1.36 trillion in assets, according to the Investment Company Institute.

Mutual funds are more likely than individuals to trade their shares, the group found. At a recent peak, in March, buying and selling by mutual funds accounted for 22.9 percent of the volume in the three major U.S. markets.

What Consumers Prefer

Financial advisers can be paid in a number of ways. Here's how consumers say they want their advisers to work, from a survey of 4,103 consumers over 30 years of age with household income of at least $40,000.



Source: Dalbar Inc.
NYT

Caution: U.S. Statistics Are Wrong

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Imagine you had spent much of your professional life trying to explain something, only to learn that it was all a mistake.

That is the position in which more than a few economists, pundits and politicians are likely to find themselves when a congressional commission to study the consumer price index reports on how much the index overstates inflation.

That report, having been delayed until after the election, will provide ammunition for those who want to save the government money by holding down the inflation-indexed increases in Social Security benefits.

But the implications of substantial overstatements in inflation go much further than that. It may be that much of the economic debate of the last few decades has been based on the wrong premises, and therefore is simply irrelevant.

If you have believed the economic statistics issued by the U.S. government in recent years, you know that economic growth in the current recovery is the slowest in memory. Real wages have been falling for years, and living standards have stagnated.

As Robert Barbera, the chief economist at Hoenig & Co., points out,

INVESTING

almost all those statistics are vitally influenced by inflation estimates. If you use lower inflation figures, then the other statistics look much better.

Consider gains in productivity.

The government reported last week that year-to-year growth in productivity was just 0.2 percent for the third quarter. For the 1990s, it is averaging just under 1 percent a year, one-fourth of what it used to be.

If that were true, it would be hard to see how American business could make any money, or could be competitive. All that money spent on computers, all that downsizing, all that reorganizing accomplished nothing.

Why are the numbers wrong? The government starts by measuring output, from which it subtracts inflation to get real growth, and that is the figure used to compute productivity.

But if inflation is overstated, real growth is understated — and if that happens for a sustained period, the differences can become substantial.

America's companies have accomplished a lot in terms of productivity and competitiveness, as investors know quite well.

It has been no secret that inflation numbers were overstated, but most analysts have ignored the wider implications. Those who watched the Dow Jones industrial average got a better picture of the economy than did those who studied the government's misleading statistics.

Is Telekom Ready for The Fight?

The Real Challenge Comes After the IPO

By Edmund L. Andrews
New York Times Service

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Telekom AG's prices are among the highest in the world, with long-distance charges more than double those in the United States.

It has 207,000 employees, about 37,000 more than it wants, and a hobbling burden of debt. Now, its government-sanctioned monopoly is about to end, and potential rivals ranging from the German national railway to the electric companies are circling hungrily for a piece of its market.

Would you buy shares in this company?

Next week, you'll have the chance. Germany's state-owned telephone company is going public in one of the largest stock offerings ever.

The offering of just 20 percent of Deutsche Telekom — the government will retain the rest and still run the show — should raise about $10 billion, making it the second-largest initial public offering in Europe's history, after British Petroleum PLC's $12.4 billion transaction in 1987. That would value the company at $50 billion, not far from AT&T Corp.'s market capitalization of about $56 billion.

If this offering goes well, the German government is planning to sell an additional $10 billion worth of Telekom stock two years from now.

For long-term investors, the overriding question is how Deutsche Telekom can adapt to a more competitive environment. In Germany and throughout most of Europe, telephone customers are begging for alternatives to the state monopolies.

They will soon get them: Most of the 15 members of the European Union have agreed to throw their telephone markets open to full competition on Jan. 1, 1998.

In Germany, Europe's biggest and richest economy, at least three multibillion-dollar consortia have already been formed to attack Deutsche Telekom head to head.

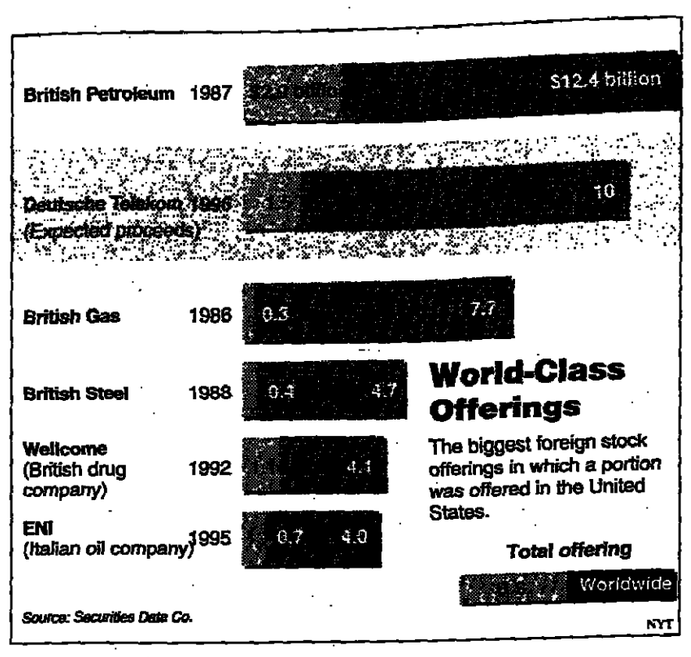
Perhaps the most significant challenger is British Telecommunications PLC, which has teamed up with VIAG AG, the utility that controls the electricity market in southern Germany.

British Telecom, which has been cutting costs and streamlining operations since it was privatized in 1984, is pumping billions of dollars into partnerships around the world. When the company announced a merger this month with MCI Communications Corp. of the United States, its global reach suddenly looked even more formidable.

Deutsche Telekom is certainly fighting ferociously to protect its turf. If it can hold the line, analysts say, it might yet become a global force and justify the price that its underwriters are asking of 25 Deutsche marks to 30 DM ($16.55 to $19.86) a share. The final price is to be set this weekend.

Ron Sommer, Telekom's chairman, faces enormous challenges, not the least of which is slashing nearly 40,000 people from Deutsche Telekom's payroll, to 170,000 by 2000. Because he is forbidden by the company's contract with the union to lay off workers, he will have to meet that goal through attrition or early-retirement incentives, which have already cost $2.25 billion since 1994.

For all its problems, however, Deutsche Telekom holds almost insurmountable advantages over its potential competitors. In 1995, it had revenue of $43.6 billion and net profit of $3.48 billion. With that kind of financial power, it would have to do a lot wrong to leave itself vulnerable in 1998.



Kohl Exit Rumor Reveals Bonn Tensions

By John Schmid
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Chancellor Helmut Kohl threatened to resign last week after 14 years at the helm, government sources said Sunday, in an act of political brinksmanship that laid bare the strains that the government's austerity program has put on the nation.

The sources confirmed weekend news reports that Mr. Kohl had warned his squabbling ministers in a rancorous meeting last Tuesday that he would resign unless they could agree on budget measures.

The reports of the government's near-demise, published in the magazine Focus and the tabloid Bild am Sonntag, were overblown, the Bonn sources said. Mr. Kohl's remarks were meant "more as an outburst of anger than an ultimatum," one source explained. Mr. Kohl's office declined to comment.

Even if the account was exaggerated, the incident demonstrates how Germany is nearing the pain threshold in its year-long campaign to cut entitlements.

Like their counterparts throughout Europe, German politicians are fighting to wring savings from the budget for 1997, the critical year to determine which nations have met the debt and deficit benchmarks to participate in a single European currency.

Unions, church leaders and social activists have joined the opposition Social Democrats this autumn in blocking many of Mr. Kohl's cuts. Tensions then spilled over into the Bonn coalition itself, with Mr. Kohl's own allies balking at the cuts, particularly in defense and unemployment spending.

The latest dispute erupted because the Free Democratic Party, the junior member of Mr. Kohl's three-party coalition, has become openly mutinous over a losing battle to cut the unpopular solidarity tax, a 7.5 percent income-tax surcharge to finance German reunification. The tax was supposed to be cut next year, but budget shortfalls forced Finance Minster Theo Waigel to postpone the reduction until 1998.

The coalition also is divided over whether Germany will be able to afford the new Eurofighter jet.

Mr. Waigel maintains that Bonn can find the money to participate in the four-nation project, but FDP leaders contend it should be sacrificed because of the larger European interests for monetary union.

Satellite TV Pact Links U.S. and Mexico Markets

By Anthony DePalma
New York Times Service

Mexico and the United States have agreed that the border between the two countries should not be a barrier — at least when it comes to satellite television transmission.

Reed Hundt, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Javier Lozano Alarcon, subsecretary of the Mexican communications ministry, have signed an agreement that gives both countries broad access to each other's rapidly growing direct-to-home television markets.

Under the agreement signed Friday in Washington, Mexican satellite transmission companies will be able to send programs and advertising into the United States, signing up Spanish-speaking customers from California to Florida.

At the same time, companies based in the United States will be allowed to service Mexican subscribers legally with English-language programming and commercials.

Two multinational companies are already in place awaiting the crossover agreement. They are Galaxy Latin America, which includes DirecTV in Los Angeles and Multivision in Mexico, and Sky Entertainment Services Latin America, in which Rupert Murdoch's News Corp. and the Mexican broadcasting giant Televisa have financial interests.

The agreement allows both the United States and Mexico to place some restrictions on the content of what is beamed down from the satellites. But both countries agreed to limit the restrictions to "a modicum," which one U.S. government official explained as "allowing some flexibility but not enough of a loophole to drive a truck through."

In Washington the satellite agreement with Mexico was presented as a model of how the United States is willing to give access to its market when such actions are matched by other countries.

"This is consistent with the spirit of NAFTA," Mr. Hundt said, referring to the North American Free Trade Agreement, a broad trade pact among the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Russia Finances Improve

Reuters

MOSCOW — Finance Minister Alexander Livshits has said Russia, which is set to tap world capital markets with a debut Eurobond this month, had improved tax collection and was paying wage arrears to the military.

The International Monetary Fund, worried about low tax collection, last month delayed payment of a tranche of a $10 billion loan to Russia. An IMF mission is to return to Moscow this week for more talks.

The government has stepped up efforts in collecting taxes by setting up an emergency committee with wide punitive powers and threatening some corporate tax-dodgers with bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Livshits said Russia would issue its first Eurobond between Nov. 21 and Nov. 25. He said the first issue would raise $500 million or less.

Servicemen have been badly hit by Russia's payments crisis, in which millions of workers have gone unpaid for months. Defense Minister Igor Rodionov warned last month that the armed forces were on the brink of "uncontrollable developments."

But Mr. Livshits told a Moscow radio station over the weekend that tax revenue had picked up last month and that military wage arrears were being cleared.

SHORT COVER

U.S. Tool Orders Jump 43.9%

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — U.S. orders for machine tools soared 43.9 percent in September from the month before as industry sales picked up after a major trade show, industry figures show.

Purchases of machine tools rose to an estimated $960.0 million in September from $667.0 million in August, the Association for Manufacturing Technology and the American Machine Tool Distributor's Association said.

The estimate is based on orders placed by American manufacturers with U.S. and foreign companies.

Pechiney's U.S. Unit Is Fined

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Pechiney SA, Europe's biggest aluminum producer, has said that American National Can Co., its U.S. subsidiary, was fined $102 million in a patent lawsuit over plastic films used for meat packaging.

The decision, handed down in the U.S. District Court of Chicago, followed a complaint filed by Viskase Corp., a unit of Envirodyne Industries Inc. and owner of the meat-packaging patents.

Pechiney said American National Can, based in Chicago, "would take the necessary measures to appeal the decision" or attempt to get a lower fine.

Pechiney said any money paid as a result of the suit would be included in its 1996 results.

Seoul Plans Labor Law Revision

SEOUL (Reuters) — The South Korean government, faced with growing confrontations between labor and employer groups, plans to revise labor laws this year, Labor Minister Jin Nyum said Sunday.

Key issues at stake include the abolishment of articles that ban outside intervention in labor disputes, restrict the number of unions in each work place, bar unionists from taking part in political activities and ban public servants and teachers from forming labor unions.

The report was released several hours before the Korea Confederation of Trade Unions was to start a massive rally in Seoul to press for a sweeping reform of labor laws.

U.S. and Jordan Sign Air Pact

AMMAN (Reuters) — Jordan and the United States signed an "open skies" agreement on Sunday, which will fully liberalize commercial air services between the two countries, the U.S. embassy said.

It said Jordan was the first country outside Europe to enter into such an agreement with Washington, which lifts restrictions on the number and prices of flights between signatory states.

Spain to Open Phone Market

CHICAGO (AFP) — The United States has welcomed Spain's decision to fully liberalize its telecommmunications market in December 1998, but will wait to see whether other European countries will follow suit before offering reciprocal concessions, Agence France-Presse reported from Chicago.

Spain said Friday it would fully open its market to foreign operators in December 1998, five years ahead of schedule. The Spanish move is part of a revised offer which the European Union will present at talks on liberalizing the world telecommunications market in Geneva on Monday.

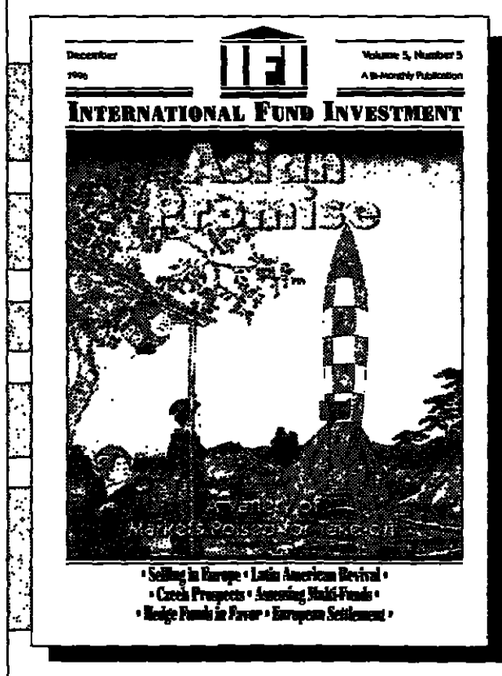
C&W Seeks Bigger Bezeq Stake

JERUSALEM (Bloomberg) — Cable & Wireless PLC wants a bigger chunk of the Israeli telecommunications company Bezeq, but not control, said Jonathan Solomon, executive director for strategy and corporate business development at C&W.

"We would like to be part of Bezeq's future," he said.

Bezeq is 77-percent owned by the Israeli government and 10.02 percent by Cable & Wireless. The remainder is traded on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

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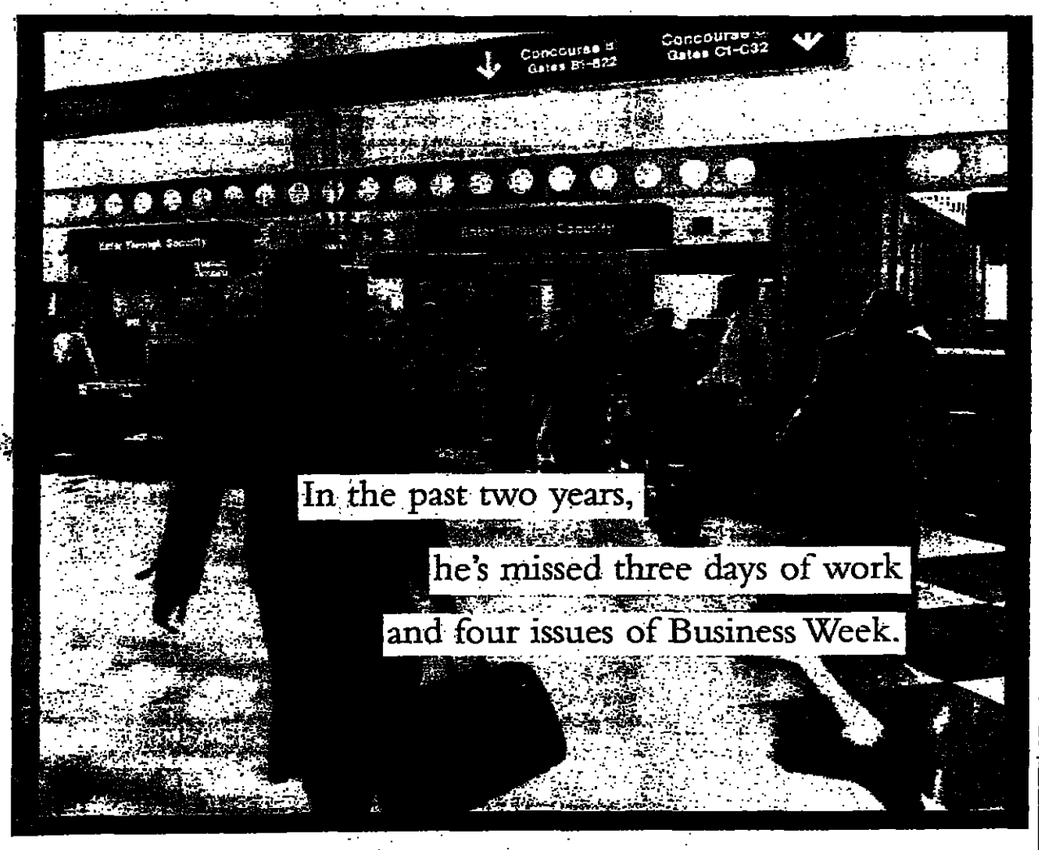
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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 8



Continued on Page 18



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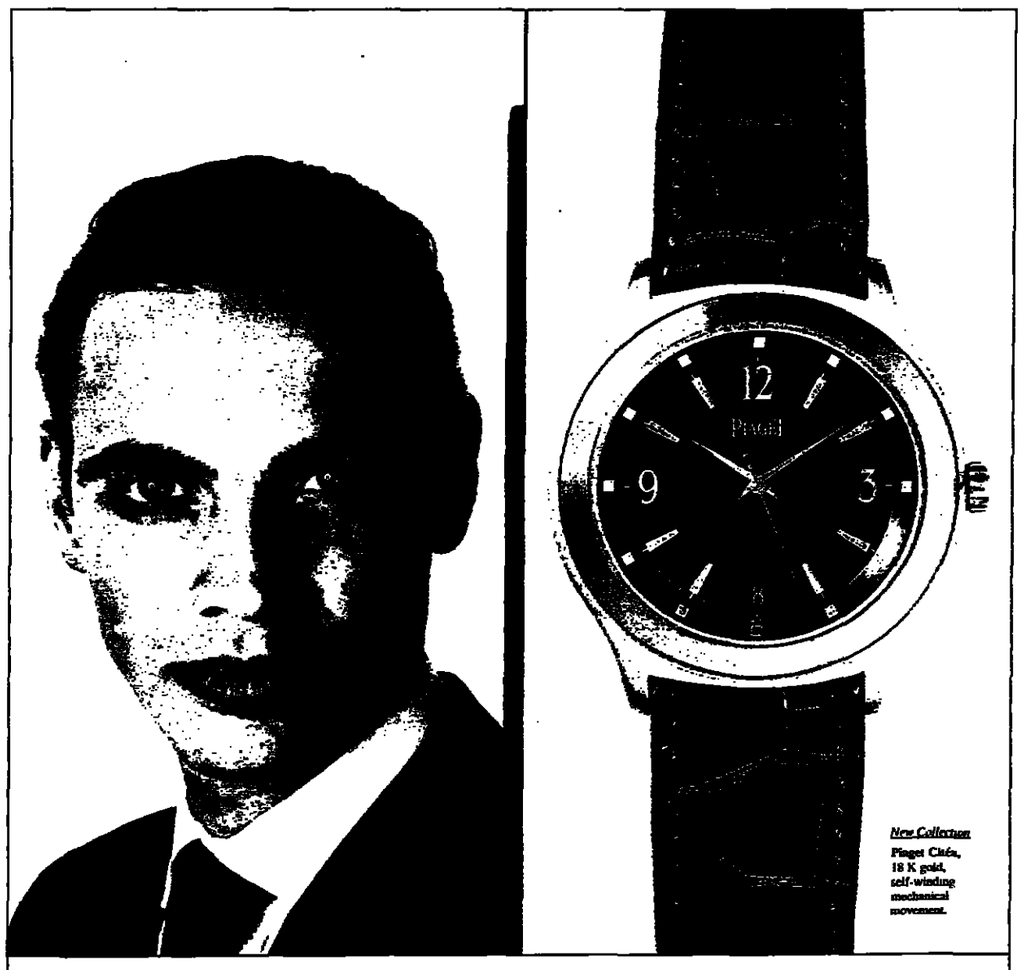
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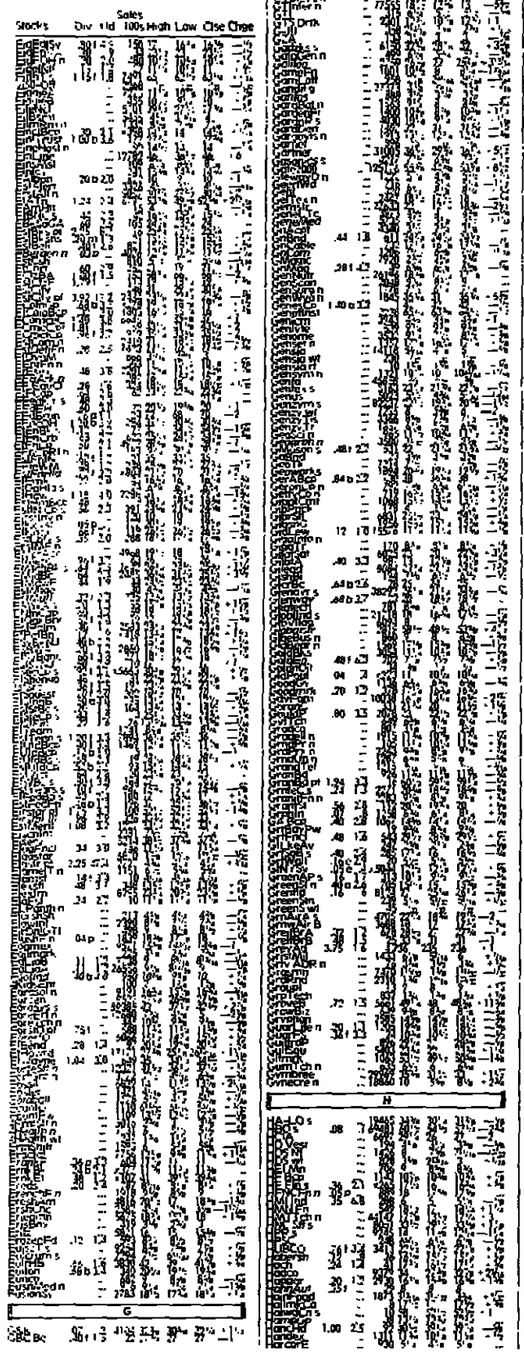
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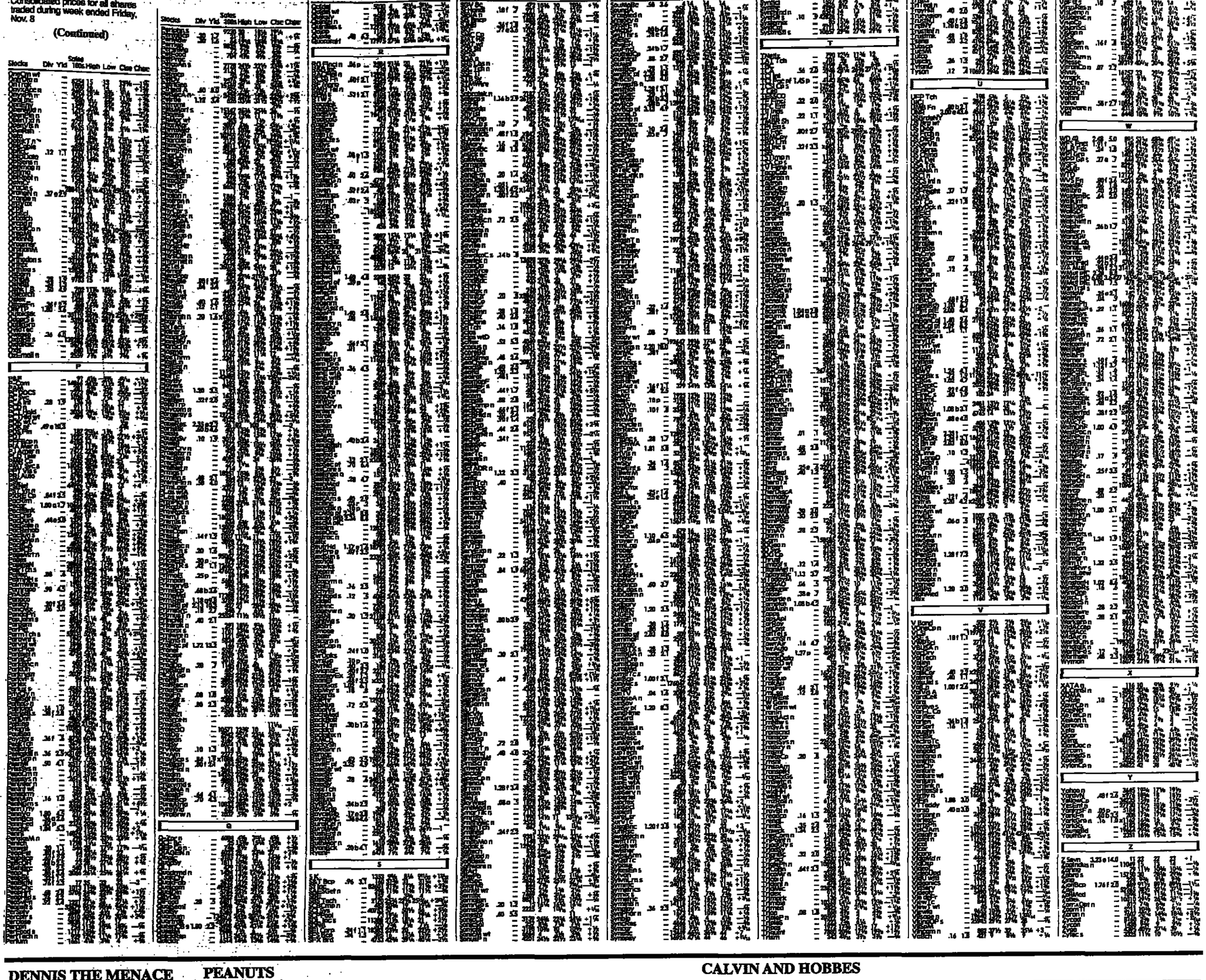
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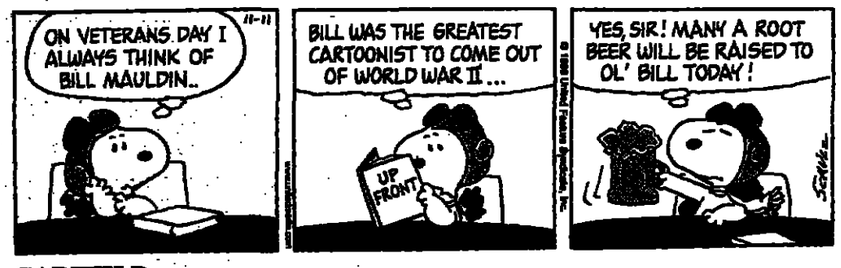
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SPORTS

2 Irish Teams Are Surprising, For Good or Ill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The two teams from Ireland were involved in the two most surprising results in the weekend's World Cup games. On Sunday, Ireland was held to a 0-0 tie in Dublin by Iceland. On Saturday, Northern Ireland held Germany, the European Champion, to 1-1 in Nuremberg.

Ireland 0, Iceland 0 Ireland's World Cup hopes suffered Sunday against unfancied Iceland.

The nearest Ireland came to scoring was in the 21st minute, when striker Tony Cascarino headed just wide following a corner. The result left Ireland second to Macedonia in group eight on goal difference.

Liechtenstein 1, Macedonia 11 Macedonia scored one of the biggest wins in the World Cup's 66-year history Saturday. Dejvi Gavevski led the rout with a hat-trick; Mitko Stojkovski, Toni Micevski and Sasa Ciric all scored two, while Georgi Hristov and Vanco Micevski added the others. Franz Schaedler scored the Liechtenstein goal.

WORLD CUP

Germany 1, Northern Ireland 1 Northern Ireland yet again frustrated the European champions in a group nine qualifier in Nuremberg on Saturday. The Germans have not beaten Northern Ireland in five matches since 1977.

Gerry Taggart gave the visitors the lead against the run of play with a well-taken goal in the 39th minute.

Andy Moeller scored a superb equalizer two minutes later, but from then on the Germans could not find a way through the packed Northern Ireland defense.

Portugal 1, Ukraine 0 The German result helped Portugal revive its chances of reaching the World Cup finals with a spirited victory over Ukraine.

Portugal, which lost 2-1 in Ukraine in October, dominated in Oporto on Saturday but did not score until the 58th minute, when center-back Fernando Couto hit from close range. The win takes Portugal to the top of group nine.

South Africa 1, Zaire 0 Phil Masinga thundered home a 72d-minute goal to give South Africa victory over Zaire in their World Cup African group three qualifying match in Johannesburg on Saturday. (Reuters, AP)



Dave Caulkin/The Associated Press

Sweden's Jesper Blomqvist, right, facing Jackie McNamara of Scotland in Glasgow on Sunday. Scotland won 1-0.

Real Madrid Blows Chance to Gain Ground

Reuters

Real Madrid squandered an opportunity to get even with Barcelona, leader of the Spanish league's first division, when it was held to a goalless home tie Sunday by struggling Logrones.

It was Real's second consecutive 0-0 tie in Santiago Bernabeu stadium. Longrones lost to Barcelona 8-0 and to Athletic Bilbao 6-0 in recent weeks.

The result leaves Real with 26 points from 12 games, two points behind Barcelona, which tied 3-3 against the champion Atletico Madrid in a wild game Saturday. Real Betis moved up to fourth, after coming from behind to beat Real Sociedad, 2-1.

At the Nou Camp on Saturday the Barcelona-Atletico lead changed three times in a game of high-speed and skill but little organization.

Barcelona was playing without its injured strikers Ronaldo and Hristo Stoichkov and with its fourth-choice goalkeeper, Francesc Arnau.

Jose Luis Caminero headed Atletico into the lead after six minutes. Juan Pizzi leveled for Barcelona after 15 minutes.

A quarter of an hour later Luis Enrique Martinez put the home team ahead when his mishit cross swerved into the Atletico goal.

Atletico tied it up through Juan Vizcaino and took the lead for the second time from a penalty that drew furious protests from the Barcelona players.

After a series of characteristic blunders deep in the Barcelona defense, Caminero closed in on the Barcelona goal and was knocked over by defender Laurent Blanc. Juan Esnaider scored with the penalty kick.

But Giovanni exploited a deflection in the Atletico penalty area to tie it again for Barcelona, which is averaging three goals a game.

■ Kashima Wins for Losing

Kashima Antlers clinched its first Japanese J. League title Saturday despite suffering their worst defeat of the year with a 5-0 season-ending loss at Verdy Kawasaki, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

The Antlers, who ended the 30-match season with an unassailable 66 points, knew before the match began that victory was theirs.

They finished three points above Nagoya Grampus Eight and Yokohama Flugels, while Jubilo Iwata finished fourth followed by Kashiwa Reysol, Urawa Red Diamonds and Kawasaki.

Yokohama lost 3-0 at Urawa.

Croat Aces Kafelnikov To Snatch Kremlin Cup

Reuters

MOSCOW — Goran Ivanisevic overcame the top-seeded Yevgeni Kafelnikov and a partisan crowd to lift Moscow's Kremlin Cup with a 3-6, 6-1, 6-3 victory in a scrappy final Sunday.

It was the Russian's second unhappy final in a week: He lost to Thomas Enqvist at the Paris Open last Sunday.

The big-serving Croat, ranked fourth in the world, acknowledged that he had been helped by the third-ranked Russian's mistakes, including three double faults in the final game.

"I played better in what was not a great game," Ivanisevic said. Both players made eight double faults but Ivanisevic served more than 20 aces to Kafelnikov's six.

Ivanisevic, his hair tied up in an elaborate, pony-tail, said he wanted to finish the season ranked second, which will be within his grasp if he does well in the ATP World Championships beginning in Hanover on Nov. 19.

Kafelnikov won the first set after breaking Ivanisevic's serve in the ninth game. Ivanisevic broke the Russian twice in the second set to race to a 5-0 lead. In the third, Kafelnikov looked tired.

Ivanisevic complained about the crowd of 18,000 people at Moscow's Olympic arena. He said the fans whistled as he was playing, creating the atmosphere of a Davis Cup tie.

"They can support him, but not like that," Ivanisevic said.

• In Stockholm, meanwhile, Enqvist, Sweden's top player, won his second tournament in eight days Sunday by retaining his Stockholm Open title with a 7-5, 6-4, 7-6 (7-0) victory over Todd Martin of the United States.

Enqvist, the third seed, beat the second-seeded Martin after a 128-minute battle by racing through the final set tie-break.

The victory gave Enqvist the reserve place berth at the ATP Tour World Championship. Even if Enqvist does not play he will earn $40,000.

Martin, 26, aced Enqvist 21 times in the match and was aced 14 times in return.

Enqvist gained the first break of serve in the third game. The fifth game went through nine deuces before Enqvist won it, then Martin broke back in the 10th game to square the set before the Swede broke him immediately and held serve for the set.

By the time Enqvist won the second set after two service breaks, the crowd's cheering and footstamping for Enqvist was visibly irritating Martin.

"That's too good. Martin against Stockholm," snapped the American.

■ Hingis Faces Seles

Precocious Martina Hingis arranged her first match with former the teenage queen Monica Seles by beating Brenda Schultz McCarthy on Saturday to reach the finals of the Bank of the West Classic, Reuters reported from Oakland.

The Swiss teenager beat Schultz-McCarthy 7-6, 6-3. Seles beat Irina Spirlea of Romania 6-3, 6-3.

Burke Boots Wallabies to Victory

Reuters

Matt Burke scored 19 points as Australia beat Scotland 29-19 Saturday at Murrayfield in Edinburgh in a rugby union test.

Both sides scored two tries but Scotland was unable to discover its rhythm for long periods and gave Burke the chance to kick five penalties and two conversions.

Warwick Waugh, at lock forward, scored Australia's first try from a rolling maul in the 14th minute. The Wallaby forwards were dominant throughout. Daniel Herbert provided the only try from Australia's backs 12 minutes from the end. Scotland's wingers, Kenny Logan and, in the last seconds, Tony Stanger each scored a try.

Owen Finegan of Australia earned the dubious distinction of being the first player in international rugby to be substituted for reasons other than injury, following a recent law change.

• South Africa scored seven tries as it beat Argentina 46-15 Saturday in Buenos Aires.

Gonzalo Camardon scored the first try for Argentina in the 35th minute, but South Africa replied with two quick tries to lead 17-8 at half time and also three more tries late in the second half.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	4	1	.800	—
Miami	4	1	.800	—
Orlando	2	1	.667	1
Philadelphia	2	3	.400	2
Washington	2	3	.400	2
Boston	1	4	.200	3
New Jersey	0	3	.000	3
CENTRAL DIVISION				
Chicago	6	0	1.000	—
Detroit	4	1	.800	1½
Milwaukee	4	1	.800	1½
Cleveland	3	1	.750	2
Atlanta	3	2	.600	2½
Charlotte	3	2	.600	2½
Toronto	2	2	.500	3
Indiana	1	3	.250	4

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Houston	6	0	1.000	—
Minnesota	2	2	.500	3
Utah	2	2	.500	3
Denver	2	3	.400	3½
Dallas	1	4	.200	4½
San Antonio	1	4	.200	4½
Vancouver	0	5	.000	5½
PACIFIC DIVISION				
L.A. Lakers	3	2	.600	—
Seattle	3	2	.600	—
Portland	3	3	.500	½
L.A. Clippers	2	2	.500	½
Sacramento	2	3	.400	1
Golden State	1	4	.200	2
Phoenix	0	5	.000	3

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

New York 26 17 22 12 11—88
L.A. Clippers 18 22 15 22 4—81
N.Y.: Ewing 5-12 10-10 20, Wallace 4-6 8-10 16; L.A.: Sealy 3-8 7-7 13, Duckworth 6-12 0-0 12. Rebounds—New York 64 (Ewing 19), Los Angeles 48 (Outlaw 7). Assists—New York 14 (Ward 5), Los Angeles 11 (Dehere 4).

New Jersey 13 25 15 29— 82
Orlando 18 24 24 20— 86
N.J.: Pack 6-12 1-3 13, Williams 5-11 2-2 12; O.: Hardaway 9-23 10-14 29, Grant 6-17 6-6 18. Rebounds—New Jersey 56 (Williams 18), Orlando 56 (Grant, Vaughn 13). Assists—New Jersey 19 (Reeves 5), Orlando 15 (Hardaway, Shaw 4).

Golden State 28 32 26 13—91
Denver 24 29 24 17—94
G.S.: Sprewell 10-21 9-9 29, Armstrong 2-2 1-2 5; D.: Johnson 7-10 2-2 16, D.Ellis 8-19 6-7 23. Rebounds—Golden State 42 (Smith 10), Denver 53 (Johnson 17). Assists—Golden State 18 (Price 7), Denver 26 (Jackson 14).

Seattle 24 21 19 23— 87
San Antonio 15 22 15 23— 75
S: Kemp 5-14 9-10 19, Schrempf 6-10 2-2 16, Payton 4-19 7-8 16; S.A.: Elliott 6-14 2-3 15, Johnson 7-13 1-4 15. Rebounds—Seattle 57 (Kemp 13), San Antonio 51 (Elliott 11). Assists—Seattle 18 (Payton 7), San Antonio 22 (Johnson 7).

Chicago 30 19 25 24— 98
Detroit 24 18 17 21— 80
C: Pippen 6-12 2-4 16, Longley 5-6 6-6 16, Kukoc 6-15 4-6 16; D: Dumars 8-12 0-1 22, Hill 9-19 3-4 21. Rebounds—Chicago 50 (Rodman 20), Detroit 40 (Hill, Augmon, Mills 6). Assists—Chicago 25 (Jordan 8), Detroit 9 (Hill 5).

Charlotte 25 22 25 30—102
Washington 21 23 18 25— 87
C: Smith 7-9 2-2 20, Goldwire 6-9 3-4 18. W: Webber 9-20 1-3 19, Howard 6-23 2-4 14, Strickland 7-12 0-0 14. Rebounds—Charlotte 50 (Mason 10), Washington 64 (Webber 14). Assists—Charlotte 23 (Mason 7), Washington 22 (Strickland 6).

Vancouver 15 21 13 21— 72
Cleveland 16 29 28 17— 88
V: Abdur-Rahim 3-10 6-9 12, Reeves 4-10 4-6 12; C: Sura 5-13 4-6 15, Phills 5-10 0-0 12, Potapenko 5-10 2-2 12. Rebounds—Vancouver 48 (Edwards, Reeves 6), Cleveland 60 (Sura 13). Assists—Vancouver 17 (Anthony 4), Cleveland 24 (Brandon, Sura, Geary 5).

Milwaukee 23 13 24 29— 89
Miami 26 27 20 28—101
M: Baker 9-17 8-10 27, Robinson 10-18 1-1 22; M.: Mourning 10-17 3-7 23, Majerle 6-10 1-2 14. Rebounds—Milwaukee 41 (Long 10), Miami 52 (Mourning, Austin 10). Assists—Milwaukee 20 (Baker 6), Miami 23 (Hardaway 9).

Philadelphia 27 28 25 35—115
Boston 24 35 20 26—105
P: Iverson 9-19 14-22 32, Davis 7-11 7-10 22; B.: Walker 8-15 0-1 17, Barros 6-15 2-2 14. Rebounds—Philadelphia 69 (S.Williams 13), Boston 52 (Radja 8). Assists—Philadelphia 23 (Weatherspoon, Coleman 5), Boston 22 (Wesley 8).

L.A. Lakers 24 23 26 19—92
Toronto 32 27 21 13—93
L.A.: O'Neal 11-18 3-7 25, E.Jones 8-16 6-10 25; T.: Stoudamire 9-17 0-0 21, Williams 7-17 3-5 20. Rebounds—Los Angeles 58 (O'Neal 10), Toronto 56 (Stoudamire 10). Assists—Los Angeles 14 (Campbell, Van Exel 4), Toronto 22 (Stoudamire 10).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix 17 22 25 31— 95
Philadelphia 25 36 23 28—112
P: Finley 8-11 7-10 25, Cassell 3-12 11-12 17; P.: Stackhouse 11-21 12-14 36, Coleman 4-7 4-6 14, M.Davis 3-6 8-9 14. Rebounds—Phoenix 47 (Manning 7), Philadelphia 57 (Weatherspoon 15). Assists—Phoenix 24 (Cassell 7), Philadelphia 27 (Iverson 8).

Milwaukee 24 30 28 18—100
Charlotte 27 36 19 16— 98
M: Robinson 5-13 9-11 20, Baker 9-22 8-13 28. C.: Curry 8-13 4-7 23, Mason 6-8 9-15 21. Rebounds—Milwaukee 44 (Baker 12), Charlotte 42 (Mason 12). Assists—Milwaukee 17 (Douglas 7), Charlotte 24 (Goldwire 11).

Washington 27 27 24 16 6—100
Indiana 24 30 19 21 9—103
W: Webber 10-17 5-9 25, Strickland 5-12 7-11 17; I.: A.Davis 7-11 6-8 20, Miller 5-17 6-6 16. Rebounds—Washington 56 (Webber, Howard 11), Indiana 62 (A.Davis, D.Davis 11). Assists—Washington 23 (Strickland, Webber 6), Indiana 20 (Miller 6).

Boston 30 18 20 24— 92
Chicago 23 29 30 22—104
B: Day 5-13 8-10 20, Radja 5-10 2-2 12, Brickowski 4-5 3-3 12; C.: Jordan 10-23 7-11 27, Kukoc 8-12 4-7 21. Rebounds—Boston 57 (Fox 9), Chicago 51 (Pippen 12). Assists—Boston 14 (Wesley 6), Chicago (Pippen 11).

Miami 24 26 23 18— 91
Dallas 19 22 24 19— 84
M: Majerle 8-16 0-0 19, Hardaway 6-20 6-10 19; D.: Mashburn 7-14 1-1 19, Gatling 7-12 3-7 17. Rebounds—Miami 60 (Thomas 14), Dallas 51 (Gatling 11). Assists—Miami 23 (Majerle, Hardaway 7), Dallas 20 (Kidd 8).

Utah 19 24 22 20— 85
Houston 21 21 20 29—91
U: Malone 13-21 6-10 32, Stockton 8-13 5-6 22; H.: Olajuwon 14-27 10-12 38, Elie 4-10 2-3 13, Drexler 4-10 4-4 13. Rebounds—Utah 50 (Malone 11), Houston 65 (Barkley 18). Assists—Utah 19 (Stockton 6), Houston 22 (Maloney 7).

Portland 20 28 29 25—102
Sacramento 31 24 18 30—103
P: Sabonis 5-10 11-12 21, C.Robinson 6-17 5-7 18; S.: Richmond 11-20 4-6 29, Polynice 7-16 1-2 15. Rebounds—Portland 63 (Sabonis 13), Sacramento 46 (Owens, Grant, Polynice 7). Assists—Portland 14 (K.Anderson 5), Sacramento 22 (Richmond 6).

FOOTBALL

Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week:

No. 1 Florida (9-0) def. Vanderbilt 28-21. No. 2 Ohio State (9-0) def. Illinois 48-0. No. 3 Florida State (8-0) def. Wake Forest 44-7. No. 4 Arizona State (10-0) def. California 35-7. No. 5 Nebraska (8-1) def. Missouri 51-7. No. 6 Tennessee (6-2) lost to Memphis 21-17. No. 7 Colorado (8-1) def. Iowa State 49-42. No. 8 North Carolina (8-1) def. Louisville 28-10. No. 9 Michigan (7-2) lost to Purdue 9-3. No. 10 Alabama (8-1) def. No. 11 LSU 26-0. No. 11 LSU (6-2) lost to No. 10 Alabama 26-0. No. 12 Brigham Young (10-1) def. Rice 49-0. No. 13 Kansas State (8-1) def. Kansas 38-12. No. 14 Penn State (8-2) did not play. No. 15 Virginia (6-3) lost to Clemson 24-16. No. 16 Wyoming (9-1) lost to San Diego State 28-24, Thursday. No. 17 Notre Dame (6-2) def. Boston College 48-21. No. 18 Northwestern (8-2) def. No. 23 Iowa 40-13. No. 19 Washington (7-2) def. Oregon State 42-3. No. 20 Southern Mississippi (8-2) lost to Houston 56-49, OT. No. 21 Miami (6-2) did not play. No. 22 Auburn (7-2) def. NE Louisiana 28-24. No. 23 Iowa (6-3) lost to No. 18 Northwestern 40-13. No. 24 Syracuse (6-2) def. Tulane 31-7. No. 25 Virginia Tech (7-1) def. East Carolina 35-14.

Major College Scores

Army 23, Air Force 7.
Brown 31, Harvard 7.
Cornell 28, Yale 20.
Dartmouth 40, Columbia 0.
Navy 30, Delaware 14.
Notre Dame 48, Boston College 21.
Penn 10, Princeton 6.
West Virginia 55, Rutgers 14.
Alabama 26, LSU 0.
Auburn 28, NE Louisiana 24.
Clemson 24, Virginia 16.
Florida 28, Vanderbilt 21.
Florida St. 44, Wake Forest 7.
Grambling St. 7, Alabama St. 0.
Memphis 21, Tennessee 17.
N. Carolina St. 44, Duke 22.
North Carolina 28, Louisville 10.
Syracuse 31, Tulane 7.
Virginia Tech 35, East Carolina 14.
Kansas St. 38, Kansas 12.
Purdue 9, Michigan 3.
Wisconsin 45, Minnesota 28.
Arkansas 13, Mississippi 7.
Houston 56, Southern Miss. 49, OT.
Midwestern St. Texas 20, Prairie View 14.
Oklahoma 27, Oklahoma St. 17.
Southern Meth. 30, Texas-El Paso 0.
Texas 38, Texas Tech 32.
Texas A&M 24, Baylor 7.
Texas Christian 31, Tulsa 24.
Arizona St. 35, California 7.
Brigham Young 49, Rice 0.
CS Northridge 42, Idaho St. 40.
Colorado 49, Iowa St. 42.
Colorado St. 42, Fresno St. 20.
Idaho 34, New Mexico St. 19.
Montana 63, Portland St. 6.
Montana St. 37, Cal Poly-SLO 20.
N. Arizona 13, E. Washington 10.
Nevada 54, Utah St. 27.
North Texas 30, Boise St. 27.
Oregon 49, Arizona 31.
San Diego 44, Azusa Pacific 34.
San Jose St. 38, Hawaii 17.
St. Mary's, Cal. 42, Chapman 29.
Stanford 24, Southern Cal 20.
UCLA 38, Washington St. 14.
Utah 31, New Mexico 24.
Washington 42, Oregon St. 3.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Florida	10	1	4	24	49	27
New Jersey	8	5	1	17	35	34
Philadelphia	8	9	0	16	47	49
N.Y. Rangers	6	8	4	16	57	54
Washington	7	8	0	14	41	46
Tampa Bay	6	6	2	14	48	45
N.Y. Islanders	3	6	5	11	34	38
NORTHEAST DIVISION						
Hartford	7	5	2	16	43	41
Buffalo	6	8	1	13	39	45
Boston	5	7	3	13	45	54
Montreal	5	8	3	13	61	68
Ottawa	4	5	5	13	43	45
Pittsburgh	4	10	1	9	44	61

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Dallas	10	5	0	20	43	36
Chicago	9	6	2	20	46	41
Detroit	9	6	2	20	45	32
Toronto	8	7	0	16	51	51
St. Louis	8	9	0	16	54	55
Phoenix	5	8	2	12	37	44
PACIFIC DIVISION						
Colorado	11	4	3	25	64	36
Los Angeles	7	7	3	17	50	56
San Jose	7	7	3	17	49	53
Edmonton	8	9	0	16	58	56
Calgary	7	8	1	15	44	39
Vancouver	7	6	0	14	41	42
Anaheim	3	10	3	9	44	64

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 2 1 1—4
Hartford 0 1 0—1
First Period: D-Draper 2 (Maltby, Rouse) 2, D-Lapointe 6 (Johnson, McCarty) (pp). Second Period: D-Brown 4 (Fedorov) 4, H-, Cassels 4 (Sanderson) Third Period: D-McCarty 4 (Fetisov) (en). Shots on goal: D- 15-17-18—50. H- 7-5-3—15. Goalies: D-Vernon. H-Muzzatti.

Pittsburgh 2 3 0 0—5
Tampa Bay 3 1 1 0—5
First Period: T-Poulin 2 (Gavey) 2, T-, Cicccarelli 11 (Grafton, Bradley) (pp). 3, P-Hatcher 2 (Mironov, Sandstrom) (pp). 4, T-Cicccarelli 12 (Hamrlik) 5, P-Lemieux 8 (Jagr, Francis) (pp). Second Period: P-Jagr 12, 7, P-, Daigneault 1 (Quinn, Murray) 8, P-Jagr 13 (Lemieux, Francis) (pp). 9, T-Cicccarelli 13 (Burr, Cullen) (pp). Third Period—10, T-Cullen 5 (Hamrlik, Burr) (pp). Overtime: None. Shots on goal: P- 11-11-8-3—33. T- 10-18-11-3—42. Goalies: P-Wreggel. T-Schwab. Wilkinson.

Colorado 2 1 1—4
Phoenix 0 0 1—1
First Period: C-Forsberg 7 (Sakic, Ozolinsh) (pp). 2, C-Jones 5 (Ozolinsh, Kamensky) (pp). Second Period: C-Yelle 1 (Lefebvre) (sh). Third Period: Phoenix, Gartner 11 (Tkachuk, Numminen) 5, C-Forsberg 8 (Lefebvre) (sh). Shots on goal: C- 14-13-4—31. Phoenix 9-7-16—32. Goalies: C-Roy. Phoenix, Khabibulin.

St. Louis 1 1 2—4
Vancouver 0 0 2—2
First Period: S.L.-Hull 7 (Courtnall) Second Period: S.L.-MacTavish 1 (MacInnis, Twist) Third Period: V-Mogilny 6 (Naslund, Ridley) (pp). 4, S.L.-York 5 (MacInnis, Kravchuk) (pp). 5, V-Bure 5 (Linden, Tikkanen) 6, S.L.-Matteau 7 (Kravchuk) (en). Shots on goal: S.L.- 9-10-10—29. V- 2-9-11—22. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. V-Hirsch.

Dallas 1 0 0—1
San Jose 2 1 0—3
First Period: D-Reid 3 (Carbonneau, Zubov). 2, San Jose, Granato 6 (Nicholls, Gill) 3, S.J.-Nazarov 3 (Nolan, Kozlov) Second Period: S.J.-Kozlov 3 (Iafrate) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: D- 9-10-11—30. S.J.- 7-16-7—30. Goalies: D-Irbe. S.J.-Hrudey.

Los Angeles 1 1 2—4
Anaheim 3 2 2—7
First Period: A-Sacco 2 (Rychel, Jomphe) 2, Los Angeles, Slaney 2 (Yachmenev) (pp). 3, A-Rucchin 1 (Kurri, Baumgartner) 4, A-Selanne 10 (Kariya, Todd) Second Period: A-Rychel 6 (Jomphe, Tsulygin) 6, L.A.-Numminen 3 (Slaney, O'Donnell) 7, A-, Kariya 3 (Selanne) (pp). Third Period: L.A.-Johnson 2, 9, A-Valk 2 (Hicks) 10, L.A.-Fina 1 (Blake) 11, A-, Valk 3 (Selanne, Hicks) (en). Shots on goal: L.A.- 15-9-12—36. A- 12-10-9—31. Goalies: L.A.-Fisel. A-Shtalenkov.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Chicago 1 2 1—4
Philadelphia 0 1 0—1
First Period: C-Suter 2 (Chelios, Zhamnov) (pp). Second Period: C-Daze 4 (Amonte, Suter) 3, C-Craven 4 (Miller) 4, P-LeClair 8 (Hawerchuk) Third Period: C-Amonte 9 (Zhamnov) (en). Shots on goal: C- 5-15-6—26. P- 8-17-9—34. Goalies: C-Hackett. P-Snow, Hextall.

Buffalo 2 1 0 0—3
Hartford 2 1 0 1—4
First Period: B-Dawe 3 (Burridge, Peca) (pp). 2, B-Barnaby 2 (Shannon) 3, H-Primeau 3 (Kron, Wesley) (pp). 4, H-Sanderson 8 (Burt, Dineen) (pp). Second Period: H-Sanderson 9 (Chase, Cassels) 6, B-Burridge 2 (Peca) Third Period: None. Overtime: 7, H-Leschyshyn 1 (Sanderson, Wesley) Shots on goal: B- 12-7-6-1—26. H- 14-12-16-2—44. Goalies: B-Hasek. H-Burke.

Boston 0 2 2—4
Ottawa 1 1 1—3
First Period: O-York 2 (Alfredsson). Second Period: B-Shaldybin 1 (Elik, Oates) 3, O-Dackell 3 (Charske, Alfredsson) 4, B-Beers 1 (Odgers) Third Period: O-Charske 1 (Dackell) 1:20. 6, B-, Oates 6 (Mallette) 7, B-Roy 1 (Elik) Shots on goal: B- 5-8-5—18. O- 9-7-11—27. Goalies: B-Ranford. O-Rhodes.

N.Y. Islanders 0 0 0—0
New Jersey 2 2 0—4
First Period: N.J.-MacLean 3 (Ralston, Carpenter) 2, N.J.-Sykora 1 (Guerin) Second Period: N.J.-Guerin 6 (Sykora, Stevens) (pp). 4, N.J.-Andreychuk 6 (Holik, Odelein) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: New York 6-9-4—19. N.J.- 10-10-9—29. Goalies: New York, Salo, Fichaud. N.J.-Brodeur, Dunham, Brodeur.

N.Y. Rangers 1 0 1—2
Washington 0 2 1—3
First Period: New York, Robitaille 6 (Leetch, Gretzky) (pp). Second Period: W-Housley 4 (Krygier, Juneau) 3, W-Johansson 2 (Juneau, Krygier) (pp). Third Period: New York, Flatley 3, 5, W-, Krygier 2 (Juneau, Gonchar) Shots on goal: New York 7-11-7—25. W- 4-11-6—21. Goalies: New York, Healy W-Carey.

Pittsburgh 0 1 1—2
Florida 2 1 1—4
First Period: F-Mellanby 7 (Garpenlov, Murphy) 2, F-Niedermayer 5 (Mellanby, Garpenlov) Second Period: F-Garpenlov 4 (Mellanby, Fitzpatrick) 4, P-Klima 1 (Murd) Third Period: P-Nedved 6 (Hatcher, Francis) (pp). 6, F-Dvorak 1 (Svehla) (en). Shots on goal: P- 5-13-11—29. F- 14-11-13—38. Goalies: P-Wregget. F-Vanbiesbrouck, Fitzpatrick.

Edmonton 3 0 0—3
Toronto 1 5 1—7
First Period: T-Berezin 6 (Muller, Murphy) 2, E-Satan 5 (Grier, Mironov) 3, E-Mironov 3 (Kovalenko, Arnott) (pp). 4, E-Czerkawski 6 (Weight, Arnott) (pp). Second Period: T-Berezin 7 (Murphy, Heward) (pp). 6, T-Craig 6 (Clark, Baker) 7, T-Clark 5 (Sundin) 8, T-Clark 6 (Gilmour) (pp). 9, T-Clark 7 (Gilmour, Domi) Third Period—10, T-Clark 8 (Sundin) Shots on goal: E- 7-8-4—19. T- 16-18-11—45. Goalies: E-Joseph, Essensa. T-Potvin.

Montreal 1 1 0—2
Colorado 2 2 1—5
First Period: C-Young 7 (Kamensky, Forsberg) (pp). 2, M-Rucinsky 8 (Damphousse, Quintal) (sh). 3, C-Young 8 (Sakic, Deadmarsh) Second Period: M-Damphousse 7 (Malakov, Rucinsky) (pp). 5, C-Jones 6 (Ozolinsh, Forsberg) (pp). 6, C-Young 9 (Sakic, Ozolinsh) (pp). Third Period: C-Kamensky 6 (Klemm, Forsberg) Shots on goal: M- 12-16-11—39. C- 15-9-10—34. Goalies: M-Jablonski. C-Roy.

St. Louis 1 0 2—3
Calgary 0 0 2—2
First Period: S.L.-Kravchuk 2 (Matteau, York) Second Period: None. Third Period: C-Hlushko 2 (Sullivan, Stern) 3, S.L.-MacTavish 2 (Pearson, Zabransky) 4, C-Fleury 7 (Chiasson, Stillman) (pp). 5, S.L.-Hull 8 (Courtnall, Pronger) (pp). Shots on goal: S.L.- 10-4-10—24. C- 2-8-19—29. Goalies: S.L.-Fuhr. C-Tabaracci.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

EUROPEAN ZONE

GROUP 1

Slovenia 1, Bosnia 2
Croatia 1, Greece 1
Standings: Greece 7, Denmark 6, Croatia 4, Bosnia 3, Slovenia 0.

GROUP 2

Georgia 0, England 2
Poland 2, Moldova 1
Standings: England 9, Italy 6, Poland 3, Georgia 0, Moldova 0.

GROUP 3

Azerbaijan 0, Hungary 3
Switzerland 0, Norway 1
Standings: Norway 9, Hungary 6, Switzerland 3, Azerbaijan 3, Finland 0

GROUP 4

Austria 2, Latvia 1
Scotland 1, Sweden 0
Standings: Scotland 7, Austria 7, Sweden 6, Belarus 4, Estonia 3, Latvia 1

GROUP 6

Cyprus 2, Israel 0
Luxembourg 0, Russia 4
Standings: Russia 7, Israel 4, Bulgaria 3, Cyprus 3, Luxembourg 0

GROUP 6

Yugoslavia 1, Czech Republic 0
Standings: Yugoslavia 12, Slovakia 9, Czech Republic 4, Spain 4, Faroe Islands 0, Malta 0

GROUP 7

Netherlands 7, Wales 1
Turkey 7, San Marino 0
Standings: Netherlands 6, Belgium 6, Wales 6, Turkey 3, San Marino 0

GROUP 8

Liechtenstein 1, Macedonia 1
Ireland 0, Iceland 0
Standings: Macedonia 7, Ireland 7, Romania 6, Lithuania 6, Iceland 2, Liechtenstein 0.

GROUP 9

Albania 1, Armenia 1
Portugal 1, Ukraine 0
Standings: Portugal 7, Ukraine 6, Germany 4, Armenia 3, Northern Ireland 2, Albania 1.

CONCACAF

United States 2, Trinidad and Tobago 0

AFRICAN ZONE

GROUP 1

Nigeria 2, Burkina Faso 0

GROUP 2

Tunisia 1, Liberia 0

GROUP 3

South Africa 1, Zaire 0
Congo 1, Zambia 0

GROUP 4

Cameroon 4, Togo 2

GROUP 5

Morocco 4, Sierra Leone 0
Gabon 1, Ghana 1

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Real Madrid 0, Logrones 0
Extremadura 0, Sevilla 1
Real Betis 2, Real Sociedad 1
Celta Vigo 1, Compostela 2
Hercules 1, Zaragoza 1
Rayo Vallecano 0, Racing Santander 0
Oviedo 3, Espanyol 1
Athletic Bilbao 2, Valencia 0
Deportivo Coruna 0, Tenerife 0
Played Saturday:
Barcelona 3, Atletico Madrid 3
Standings: Barcelona 28, Real Madrid 26, Deportivo Coruna 26; Real Betis 22, Valladolid 20, Atletico Madrid 18, Athletic Bilbao 18, Racing Santander 18; Real Sociedad 17; Tenerife 16, Rayo Vallecano 16, Valencia 16; Espanyol 15, Oviedo 15; Sevilla 14, Celta Vigo 14; Sporting Gijon 13; Compostela 12; Logrones 12; Zaragoza 9, Hercules 6, Extremadura 5.

CRICKET

SINGER CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY

PAKISTAN VS. NEW ZEALAND

SUNDAY, IN SHARJAH

New Zealand: 197 (50 overs)
Pakistan: 198-6 (46.3 overs)
Pakistan won by four wickets

FINAL DAY OF 3-DAY MATCH

WESTERN AUSTRALIA VS. WEST INDIES

SUNDAY, IN PERTH

Western Australia: 293-6 declared and 170
West Indies: 441-5 declared and 26-1.
West Indies won by nine wickets

RUGBY UNION

SATURDAY IN BUENOS AIRES

South Africa 46, Argentina 15

SATURDAY IN EDINBURGH

Australia 29, Scotland 19

TENNIS

KREMLIN CUP

SEMIFINALS

Evgueni Kafelnikov (1), Russia def. David Prinosil, Germany 7-6 (9/7), 6-4; Goran Ivanisevic (2), Croatia def. Alex O'Brien U.S. 6-4, 7-6 (7/1).

FINAL

Goran Ivanisevic (2), Croatia def. Yevgeny Kafelnikov (1), Russia 3-6 6-1 6-3

BANK OF THE WEST CLASSIC

QUARTERFINALS

Monica Seles (1), U.S. def. Kim Po U.S. 6-2 7-5; Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (5), Netherlands def. Lindsay Davenport (2), U.S. 6-2 6-4, Irina Spirlea, Romania def. Elena Likhovtseva, Russia 6-2 6-4

SEMIFINALS

Monica Seles (1), U.S. def. Irina Spirlea, Romania, 6-3 6-3; Martina Hingis (3), Switzerland def. Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (5), Netherlands 7-6 (7-5) 6-3.

HELLMANN'S CUP

SEMIFINALS

Marcelo Rios (1), Chile def. Alberto Berasategui (3), Spain 6-2 6-4, Hernan Gumy (4), Argentina def. Felix Mantilla (2), Spain 7-6 (7-1) 3-6 6-3.

FINAL

Hernan Gumy (4), Argentina def. Marcelo Rios (1) Chile 6-4, 7-5

STOCKHOLM OPEN

SEMIFINALS

Todd Martin (2), U.S. def. Magnus Norman, Sweden 6-3, 3-0 retired; Thomas Enqvist (3), Sweden, def. Thomas Johansson, Sweden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

FINAL

Thomas Enqvist (3), Sweden def. Todd Martin (2) U.S. 7-5, 6-4, 7-6 (7/0)

THE WEEK AHEAD

MONDAY, NOV. 11

SOCCER, World Cup Preliminary: Tonga vs. Cook Islands.
CRICKET, Tour match, Adelaide: South Australia vs. England A (through).
TENNIS, ATP World Doubles championship, (through Novs. 17), WTA Philadephia: USA (through Novs. 17), WTA Taiwan (through Novs. 17)

TUESDAY, NOV. 12

SOCCER, World Cup Preliminary: Chile vs. Uruguay.
RUGBYU, Argentina: South Africa vs. Cuyo

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 13

SOCCER, World Cup Preliminary: Spain vs. Slovakia, Western Samoa vs. Cook Islands

THURSDAY, NOV. 14

GOLF, Sydney— Australian PGA championship (through Nov. 17).

FRIDAY, NOV. 15

SOCCER, World Cup Preliminary: Tonga vs. Western Samoa.
CRICKET, Australian XI vs. West Indies (through Nov. 18). India Board President XI vs. South Africa (through Nov. 18). Championship Trophy final in Sharjah.

SATURDAY, NOV. 16

RUGBY UNION, Buenos Aires: South Africa vs. Argentina, 2nd Test.

SUNDAY, NOV. 17

SOCCER, World Cup Preliminary: Honduras vs. St. vs.incent, Jamaica vs. Mexico, Costa Rica vs.s. Guatemala.
ATHLETICS, Tokyo—international marathon.

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SPORTS

Chiefs Find an Offense And Ambush Packers

The Associated Press

Greg Hill had touchdown runs of 8 and 24 yards and caught a 34-yard touchdown pass as Kansas City beat Green Bay 27-20 on Sunday, ending the Packers' five-game winning streak. Two of the scores came in a two and a half minute span of the second quarter.

It was an uncharacteristic offensive show for the Chiefs (7-3), who completed a 69-yard pass on their first play from scrimmage and gained 383 yards against the NFL's top-rated defense. By halftime, Kansas City had 255 yards — 6 more than the 249 a game the Packers (8-2) had been giving up.

The defense, led by Neil Smith and Derrick Thomas, held the NFL's highest-scoring team to just two TDs. One was a 25-yard pass from Brett Favre to Don Beebe in the third quarter with the Chiefs up 27-6.

Cardinals 37, Redskins 34 Kevin Butler needed three chances in overtime to finally end a game full of turnovers, penalties and

NFL Roundup

blunders. He hit a 32-yard field goal with 33 seconds remaining in the extra period to give Arizona victory over Washington on Sunday.

Seconds earlier, Butler hit the left upright with a 37-yard attempt, but Washington's Darryl Morrison was offsides, giving the kicker, signed last week after the Cardinals released Greg Davis, another chance.

Butler's other miss in overtime was a 32-yard attempt that floated just wide left with 3:10 left on the clock.

Patriots 31, Jets 27 New England allowed New York a 21-point lead, then rallied to win 31-27 Sunday — with the aid of a controversial spot by the officials.

The victory was the fourth straight in the AFC East for the Patriots (7-3), who remained tied for the division lead with Buffalo. They capped their comeback with Drew Bledsoe's 2-yard touchdown pass to Keith Byars with 4:03 remaining.

New England's winning drive stayed alive when Ben Coates was given a very generous spot on a short reception on fourth-and-2 to the Jets 49. He didn't appear to even reach midfield, but was given the first down by line judge Charles Stewart.

The Jets got to the Patriots 11 in the last minute before throwing four incompletions.

Rams 59, Falcons 16 Just when their beleaguered coach needed it most, St. Louis played as if it was Super Bowl-bound instead of in the running for the No. 1 draft pick.

Days after Rich Brooks was given until the end of the season to start producing or else, the Rams set a 20-year high for scoring in a rout of Atlanta on Sunday. Eddie Kennison returned a punt 78 yards for a touchdown and caught a touchdown pass, and fellow rookies Tony Banks and Lawrence Phillips also had big games for the Rams (3-7), who led 28-0 with 11:24 left in the first half.

Phillips, the first-round pick held to 6 yards on five carries the previous week, got the Rams' first 100-yard rushing day since 1994, with 106 yards on 14 carries midway through the third quarter, when he left with a bruised knee.

Dolphins 37, Colts 13 Dan Marino reached two milestones Sunday, and this time Miami turned the occasion into a celebration.

Marino threw his 4,000th completion, surpassed the 50,000-yard mark and added three touchdown passes to help Miami send Indianapolis to their fourth consecutive defeat.

Last year, Miami was 0-3 when Marino broke NFL career passing records for touchdowns, yardage and completions. Two of the defeats came against Indianapolis.

This time, the Dolphins rolled to an easy victory with help from a defense that scored a safety, intercepted Jim Harbaugh twice and held Marshall Faulk to 13 yards rushing in 10 carries. The blowout left both teams at 5-5.

Bengals 34, Steelers 24 Cincinnati reached deep into its playbook and its history book Sunday to keep Bruce Coslet unbeaten as their head coach. They returned a kickoff for a touchdown, broke their longest touchdown run of the season and churned out a winning 16-play drive for the victory over Pittsburgh.

Coslet crafted a short-pass strategy that worked perfectly and altered the club record books: Carl Pickens tied a franchise record with 12 catches for 103 yards.

Pittsburgh (7-3) could blame itself for helping matters along with breakdowns and penalties when the game was on the line. Mike Tomczak threw three second-half interceptions.

Bills 24, Eagles 17 Buffalo's pass rush generated five sacks, keeping Ty Detmer off balance, and its hurry-up offense continued to click as the Bills snapped the Eagles' win streak at four games Sunday.

The Bills showed a variety of formations, but stuck with an up-tempo pace that kept the Eagles off-balance.

In handing Detmer his first loss in five weeks as the Eagles' starting quarterback, Buffalo, 7-3 overall and 4-0 against the NFC East this season, started slowly, but had control for most of the game.

Buccaneers 20, Raiders 17 Tampa Bay couldn't have stopped a three-game losing streak without a lot of help from Oakland.

Michael Husted's 23-yard field goal with 3:04 remaining in overtime Sunday gave the Buccaneers an improbable victory over the mistake-prone Raiders, who blew an opportunity to win when Cole Ford missed a 28-yarder with 5 seconds left in regulation.

Oilers 31, Saints 14 Chris Chandler, who sat out last week with an injury, threw three touchdown passes — two in the first seven minutes — as Houston Oilers beat New Orleans 31-14 on Sunday.



Derrick Winston of Purdue was called for interference on Michigan's Russell Shaw.

Stampede to the Rose Bowl

By Chris Dufresne
Los Angeles Times

TEMPE, Arizona — There are 21 seconds left to play in Saturday's game at Sun Devil Stadium, but since playing them with a thousand students on the field would have jeopardized lives, officials prudently raised their hands and awarded Arizona State a technical knockout in its 35-7 victory over California before a crowd of 73,963.

This run to the roses turned into a stampede for Bruce Snyder's Sun Devils, who clinched their first Rose Bowl berth in 10 years by using star quarterback Jake Plummer as a decoy and running the Golden Bears into Aloha Bowl contention.

For the second straight week, Plummer failed to throw a touchdown pass and, for the second straight week, no one cared.

Terry Battle, a backup until starter Mike Martin was injured five weeks ago, ran for 165 yards in 24 carries and scored four of his team's five rushing touchdowns.

The game was billed as a shootout between Plummer and Cal's Pat Barnes, who had combined for 45 touchdown passes entering the game, yet neither found the end zone.

What Arizona State did was outrush Cal, 290 yards to 5, unleash defensive end Derrick Rodgers on Barnes, and wait for the official presentation from the Tournament of Roses Association.

Battle has been nothing short of sensational since stepping in for Martin for the USC game. In four games since, the junior from San Diego has rushed for 619 yards, averaging 6.95 yards a carry, and scored 10 rushing touchdowns and another on a 100-yard kickoff return.

BC Gets No Quarter From Notre Dame

The Associated Press

After a week in which 13 of its players were suspended for gambling, Boston College stayed with Notre Dame for nearly three quarters before losing 48-21.

The Eagles rallied from an 11-point halftime deficit to tie it 21-21 in the third quarter. But the Irish got touchdown runs of 81 and 11 yards from Robert Farmer in a 2:15 span.

Notre Dame (6-2) amassed 426 yards rushing, including 155 from Autry Denson and 98 from Farmer on only three carries.

The Eagles (4-6) were hoping to put a tumultuous week behind them. With the Irish ahead 21-10 at the half, the Eagles fought back to tie on John Mattich's 41-yard field goal, a 16-yard touchdown run by Omari Walker and a 2-point conversion pass.

But when Farmer finally got in, he made the most of it. On third-and-3 from the 19, he broke free around the right side and went 81 yards for the go-ahead score.

The next time they got the ball, Farmer ran 11 yards for his second TD to give the Irish a 35-21 lead. With 11:02 left, Bert Berry forced Hasselbeck to fumble and Alton Maiden ran it in from 20 yards.

No. 1 Florida 28, Vanderbilt 21 The Gators clinched their fifth consecutive SEC Eastern Division title with their 20th straight conference victory, but not without a late scare from Vanderbilt (2-7, 0-6).

Danny Wuerffel's four TD passes helped Florida build a 28-6 lead, but Vanderbilt scored 15 unanswered points within four minutes in the middle of the second half.

No. 2 Ohio State 48, Illinois 0 Joe Germaine threw three touchdown passes and tailbacks Pepe Pearson and Jermon Jackson scored two TDs each as the visiting Buckeyes (9-0, 6-0) scored touchdowns on seven consecutive possessions in the second and third quarters.

No. 3 Florida State 44, Wake Forest 7 At Orlando, Florida, freshman quarterback Dan Kendra threw for 286 yards and three touchdowns in his first college start as a fill-in for Thad Busby, who sat out with a hairline fracture in his left wrist. The Seminoles (8-0, 7-0) clinched their fifth straight Atlantic Coast Conference title.

No. 5 Nebraska 51, Missouri 7 Defense and special teams set the stage as Nebraska's quar-

College Highlights

terback, Scott Frost, passed for a touchdown and rushed for one to lead the Cornhuskers (8-1, 6-0 Big 12).

Memphis 21, No. 6 Tennessee 17 In Memphis, Tennessee, Qadry Anderson's 3-yard scoring pass to Chris Powers with 34 seconds left gave the Tigers (4-6) their first win ever over the Volunteers (6-2).

No. 7 Colorado 49, Iowa St. 42 Koy Detmer passed for 401 yards and five touchdowns in Boulder, and Herchell Troutman ran for the tying and go-ahead touchdowns in the second half for the Buffaloes (8-1, 6-0 Big 12).

Purdue 9, No. 9 Michigan 3 A week that started with coach Jim Colletto's resignation ended in celebration as the Boilermakers forced five turnovers to stun the Wolverines (7-2, 4-2) in West Lafayette, Indiana.

No. 10 Alabama 28, No. 11 LSU 0 At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, redshirt freshman Shaun Alexander scored four touchdowns, including runs of 73 and 72 yards, as the Crimson Tide (8-1, 5-1 Southeastern Conference) took sole possession of first place in the SEC West. LSU (6-2, 4-2) is tied with Auburn for second place.

Clemson 24, No. 15 Virginia 16 Kelton Dunnican recovered a muffed punt at Virginia's 1 to set up a touchdown and ran 54 yards for a score as the visiting Tigers (6-3, 5-2 ACC) moved within one victory of qualifying for a bowl bid.

No. 18 Northwestern 40, No. 23 Iowa 13 Darnell Autry ran for a career-high 240 yards and scored four TDs as the Wildcats (8-2 overall, 6-1 Big Ten) won at Kinnick Stadium in Iowa City for the first time in 13 games.

Ferry Comes Off the Bench to Lift Cavs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Danny Ferry came off the bench to score 20 points Sunday as the Cleveland Cavaliers made an 18-0 fourth-quarter run to beat the Denver Nuggets, 101-86.

Cleveland led by 10 with just under 10 minutes remaining when Terrell Brandon, who scored 19 points, started

NBA Roundup

the Cavaliers' streak. Vitaly Potapenko capped the run with a hook shot for a 97-69 Cleveland lead with 4:40 to go.

Bobby Phills scored 14 points as Cleveland improved to 4-1. The Nuggets (2-4) were led by Dale Ellis with 18 points and Ervin Johnson with 13 points. Mark Jackson had 14 assists.

In Saturday Games:

Bulls 104, Celtics 92 Chicago, led by Michael Jordan yet again, beat Boston to ensure its best season start ever, 6-0.

Jordan scored 27 points over three quarters in Chicago and Scottie Pippen finished a point shy of a triple-double for the Bulls.

The Bulls led by just four at the half and trailed 55-54, two minutes into the third period.

But Jordan supplied half the points of a 16-4 spurt that gave Chicago the lead for good at 70-59 with 4:28 to play in the quarter.

Rockets 91, Jazz 86 In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon overcame foul trouble to score 17 of his 38 points in the fourth quarter as the unbeaten Rockets beat Utah and matched the Bulls by going 6-0.

Bucks 100, Hornets 98 Vin Baker scored nine of his 28 points in the fourth quarter in Charlotte, including a tie-breaking, three-point play with 1:28 remaining to lift Milwaukee to victory.

Charlotte tied it at 96-96 on Matt Geiger's basket with 1:46 to go. But 18 seconds later, Baker made a short jump shot and was fouled. His free throw gave the Bucks a 99-96 edge.

Pacers 103, Bullets 100 Travis Best scored 23 points and Antonio Davis had 20 and 11 rebounds as host Indiana gained its first victory of the season, beating Washington in overtime.

Washington led 88-81 with less than four minutes to play in regulation time before Best scored six in a 13-4 run that gave Indiana a 94-92 lead with 5.4 seconds left. Rod Strickland drove in for a layup at the buzzer to force overtime.

76ers 112, Suns 95 In Philadelphia, Jerry Stackhouse scored 36 points, including 21 in the first half when the 76ers raced to a 27-point lead, as the Sixers beat winless Phoenix.

Kings 103, Trail Blazers 102 Lionel Simmons hit two free throws with 3.8 seconds remaining to complete a closing 14-4 run and lift Sacramento to victory over visiting Portland. Portland had a chance to win it, but Kenny Anderson's one-handed shot bounced off the front of the rim.

Heat 91, Mavericks 84 Alonzo Mourning scored six of his 11 points in the last three minutes as Miami continued its dominance of Dallas. *(Reuters, AP)*



Jack Smith/Reuters

Denver's Tom Hammonds, left, fouling Antonio Lang.

Whalers Drop Slumping Sabres in Overtime

Reuters

New arrival Curtis Leschyshyn scored with 4.6 seconds left in overtime in his first game as a Whaler, giving Hartford a 4-3 triumph over the slumping Buffalo Sabres.

Leschyshyn was acquired from Washington on Saturday and made it to Hartford less than an hour before the faceoff.

Geoff Sanderson, who scored twice, started the final play when he shrugged off an Alexei Zhitnik check and threaded a pass into the low slot. Leschyshyn sneaked in from the blue line and wristed the puck over goalie Dominik Hasek's shoulder.

Panthers 4, Penguins 2 At Florida, Scott Mellanby and Johan Garpenlov each had a goal and an assist to lead Florida to victory over Pittsburgh.

Florida's star goaltender, John Vanbiesbrouck, suffered a leg injury with 2:06 to go in the first period and was replaced by Mark Fitzpatrick, who made 22 saves.

Capitals 3, Rangers 2 Washington's Todd Krygier scored with 58 seconds left to snap a tie with visiting New York.

Blues 3, Flames 2 In Calgary, Brett Hull scored the winning goal on the power play with 3:51 left in the third

NHL Roundup

period as St. Louis handed Calgary its fourth straight loss.

Hull, who began his career with the Flames in 1985, was in the slot when he one-timed a Geoff Courtnall pass by goaltender Rick Tabaracci, who had lost his stick.

Avalanche 5, Canadiens 2 Scott Young recorded his third career hat trick and goalie Patrick Roy defeated his former team for the second time in as many starts as Colorado, at home, rolled over Montreal.

Young opened the scoring at 6:04 of the first period with a power-play goal and put the Avalanche ahead again 2-1 with his eighth goal of the season with 2:25 left in the period. He added another power-play tally in the final minute of the second period as Colorado extended its unbeaten streak to nine games.

Maple Leafs 7, Oilers 3 In Toronto, Wendel Clark recorded his second career four-goal game, including a natural hat trick in the second period as Toronto routed Edmonton.

Bruins 4, Senators 3 Adam Oates and Jean Yves-Roy scored third-period goals as visiting Boston stayed unbeaten in 22 games against Ottawa.

Devils 4, Islanders 0 Martin Brodeur combined with Mike Dunham for New Jersey's second shutout in four days and Petr Sykora and Bill Guerin each had a goal and an assist as the host Devils beat New York for their fourth straight win.

Blackhawks 4, Flyers 1 In Philadelphia, Gary Suter and Tony Amonte each had a goal and an assist and Jeff Hackett made 33 saves as Chicago gained its first win at Philadelphia in more than six years.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

As the summer sun sets, we take a look back at some of the highlights of the motorsport season, with action from Indy Cars, Touring Cars, F1, Sports Cars and the Motorcycle Grand Prix season.

Motorsport
11-17 November
Motor Mania Week
We review some of the best action of the summer and present portraits of Damon Hill, 'Father and Son', Wayne Rainey and Eddie Lawson

Tennis
13-17 November, LIVE
ATP Tour World Doubles Championship
Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, known as the Woodies will be among the favourites to win the World Doubles Championship

Boxing
12 November, LIVE
Robert Mc Cracken v Glenn Odem
Robert Mc Cracken will be hoping to extend his unbeaten run to 29 fights as he takes on the American Glenn Odem

Football
13 November,
World Cup Qualifiers
The battle is on to qualify for the next World Cup and we feature action involving Russia Spain, Turkey, South Africa, USA and Slovakia



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TENNIS Croat Conquers Kremlin p.20 **FOOTBALL** Chiefs Stop Packers p.21 **HOOPS** Cleveland Crushes Denver p.21

TOMORROW: STYLE

Herald International Tribune
SPORTS

PAGE 22 ** MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1996

WORLD ROUNDUP



Ulli Michel/Reuters

Goran Ivanisevic wins Moscow's Kremlin Cup. Page 20.

Els Wins Playoff

GOLF Ernie Els of South Africa won the Johnnie Walker Super Tour title Sunday in Bangkok after Ian Woosnam missed a seven-foot putt at the first play-off hole.

Both men wasted chances to win. Woosnam bogeyed the final hole yet still set a course record of 63 for a four-round total of 14-under-par 274. Els had a double bogey seven at the par-five 16th.

Els two-putted for victory at the first play-off hole. *(Reuters)*

• Briton Lee Westwood won the fog-curtailed Sumitomo Taiheiyo Masters tournament in Japan on Sunday, beating Jeff Sluman and Constantino Rocca in a play-off. Sluman of the United States was eliminated on the first hole of the sudden-death play-off. On the fourth, Italy's Rocca bogeyed while Westwood hit par.

Saturday's third round was canceled due to fog at the Taiheiyo Club's Gotemba course, near Mount Fuji west of Tokyo. *(Reuters)*

Bochy Wins Award

BASEBALL Bruce Bochy, who guided the San Diego Padres to their first division title in 12 years, won the NL Manager of the Year. Bochy, at 41 the youngest active manager in the major leagues, finished with 76 points, two more than Felipe Alou of the Montreal Expos and seven more than Tony La Russa of the St. Louis Cardinals. *(AP)*

• Ozzie Smith, the St. Louis Cardinals shortstop who had announced his retirement, has filed for free agency in case he changes his mind. *(AP)*

Selig and Fehr To Meet

• Bud Selig scheduled a Monday bargaining session with union head Donald Fehr. Selig, who planned to attend the meeting with three or four other owners, wants to ask for concessions.

Fehr is expected to respond with a stinging attack on Selig for his betrayal of management negotiator Randy Levine and the deal agreed to by Fehr and Levine on Oct. 24 but rejected by owners last Wednesday. *(AP)*

Pakistan Beats Kiwis

CRICKET Saeed Anwar scored 104 not out Sunday to steer Pakistan to a four-wicket victory over New Zealand in the Singer Champions' Trophy in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates.

New Zealand batted first and made 197 in its 50 overs. Adam Pakore was its top scorer with 93 runs. Pakistan stuttered at the start of its innings, losing five wickets for 86 runs but Anwar remained unruffled.

Wasim Akram scored a breezy unbeaten 28 in 32 balls. Anwar ended the game with a flourish, reaching his century at the same time with a straight six off Danny Morrison. *(Reuters)*

Holyfield Humbles Tyson in a Shocking Upset

One-Sided Beating Leaves New Champ on the Throne

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Twice in Mike Tyson's career he has fought a man who wasn't scared, didn't give a damn about his glare and his intimidating nature, and twice Mike Tyson has gotten knocked out. Schoolyard bully indeed. When he had to fight a worthy opponent, a man with guts, he was shockingly overmatched.

It is amazing what a man can do when he isn't scared, when he comes into the ring strong of heart and mind. Evander Holyfield isn't Peter McNeeley, he isn't Buster Mathis Jr., he isn't Frank Bruno and he isn't Bruce Seldon. Evander Holyfield isn't a punk. And when time came to rumble Saturday night, he battered Tyson.

Holyfield, a man who nearly had to retire two years ago because of heart problems, knocked down Tyson in the sixth round, blasted him into the ropes in the 10th, and landed so many clean, pinpoint blows to Tyson's bloodied face in the 11th that referee Mitch Halpern had to step in and stop the fight 37 seconds into the round.

And to think Holyfield was supposed to be in danger, supposed to fear for his life when he entered the ring. The only blood spilled was Tyson's, the only butt to hit the canvas was Tyson's, the only person who needed to be helped from the ring was Tyson. Halpern said he stopped the fight because Tyson could no longer "make adjustments" to Holyfield's barrage of punches.

In doing so, the 34-year-old Holyfield won the WBA heavyweight championship, but it hardly mattered. The only title that mattered was "Baddest Man on the Planet" and Tyson no longer holds it.

Don King was left to beg like a dog for his beaten man afterward. "Don't write Mike Tyson off," he pleaded with writers at ringside, trying to spin this defeat to talk about the credibility of boxing. The biggest point of credibility is that Holyfield was leading big on all three judges' cards, 96-92 on two cards and 100-93 on the other.

Holyfield, basking in the glory of his greatest victory, said: "Glory to God. With God on your side, the things you choose to do you can do. I fought competitively each round. I took it one round at a time." He went on: "There were times that Mike didn't want to fight. We held, and I got a chance to catch my breath. I hit him with good right hand shots. But he proved his point, he takes a good shot."

Holyfield didn't laugh when he said that.

From the sixth round on, it was Holyfield's fight. Tyson won the fifth pretty convincingly. But Holyfield opened a cut over Tyson's left eye in the sixth, then knocked him down with a picture-perfect left with 44 seconds left in the round. By the seventh, Holyfield was firing jabs to Tyson's cut eye and screaming at him to "Come on and fight!"

It was textbook boxing by Holyfield, who jabbed at will, fought defensively to keep Tyson's big left hooks glancing off his gloves and arms. When Holyfield was tired, he forced tie-ups, or shoved Tyson across the ring and into the ropes. As early as the third round, the heavily pro-Holyfield crowd could sense something special was going on.

And to think virtually nobody had given Holyfield a chance. All the bets on Tyson (an overwhelming favorite) concerned what round he would knock out Holyfield. This is what the heavyweight division had come to: hoping to find a guy who would simply take a swing at Tyson. It wasn't about matching Tyson with somebody who figured to be a threat, or with somebody who could take him 12 rounds, or with somebody who could even make him earn his $20 million or $30 million or whatever. The boxing public was ready to settle for somebody who wouldn't take one look at Mike Tyson and immediately fall to the mat in the fetal position.

That's what Seldon did. Bruno and Mathis Jr. didn't do a whole lot more. Some clown named McNeeley came sprinting across the ring flailing away like Curly of the Three Stooges going at Moe, and it was just about as effective.

But you could tell from the day the bout was signed, Holyfield wasn't scared. He talked a convincing pre-fight game. Sounded good, sounded logical, rational. Reporters laughed to themselves when Holyfield said, "Tyson's not the type of person to take a lot of punishment." He told USA Today: "A fighter who is considered great is tested through trials and tribulations. We're not talking about personal life, we're talking about boxing. How many trials has this man had? He had one, Buster Douglas. This man has been tested one time — and he lost. He never did come back to redeem himself, so how do you know he can handle another trial like that?"

Nothing said all week made more sense than that.

Tyson has real questions to answer, now. When is he going to beat a man who'll stand up and fight him? Two men weren't scared of him, two men knocked him to the ground like he was just another guy. Or maybe in light of what happened here Saturday night, there's not any real reason for a man with skill and guts to fear Mike Tyson.



Mark Terrill/The Associated Press

Evander Holyfield pinning Mike Tyson to the ropes as referee Mitch Halpern moved to stop the fight in the 11th.

A Good Night for Title Holders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LAS VEGAS — Such is the proliferation of boxing organizations that two other world heavyweight title fights graced the Tyson-Holyfield undercard.

Henry Akinwande of Britain retained his World Boxing Organization title by stopping Alexander Zolkin in the 10th round.

And in an IBF title clash, the champion Michael Moorer beat No. 1 contender Francois Botha of South Africa with a 12th-round technical knockout.

In Manchester, England, meanwhile, Ireland's Steve Collins defended his WBO super-middleweight title with a sixth-round victory over Nigel Benn, who said the loss would end his career.

In another championship fight on the card, England's Naseem Hamed improved to 24-0 and held on to his WBO featherweight title with a second-round knockout over Remigio Molina of Argentina. *(NYT, AP)*

Many a Slip as World Cup Overflows

Scotland Beats Sweden as 34 Other Games Unfold in 5 Continents

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

It was the busiest weekend in World Cup history. There were 35 games, spread across five continents, kicking off Friday night with Egypt's 7-1 home victory over Namibia in African Group 2, and ending Monday when Tonga plays host to the Cook Islands in the Polynesian group of the Oceania qualifying zone.

Scotland 1, Sweden 0 Veteran goalkeeper Jim Leighton held back a Swedish assault Sunday to earn Scotland victory in European World Cup Group 4.

Leighton repeatedly thwarted the Swedes as Scotland defended John McGinlay's eighth minute goal.

Darren Jackson stepped over a long ball from Tom Boyd. McGinlay held off Joachim Bjorklund and drove a right-foot shot past Tomas Ravelli.

Austria 2, Latvia 1 Andreas Herzog thundered a shot past Latvian goalkeeper Olegs Karavajevs to gave Austria the victory Saturday.

Anton Polster had put Austria ahead with a record 35th goal, scoring from close range after a 43d minute corner. Vits Rimkus exploited an Austrian goalkeeping mistake to equalize.

Switzerland 0, Norway 1 Midfielder Oyvind Leonhardsen extended Norway's 100 percent record in its World Cup campaign with the winning goal Sunday against Switzerland in Berne.

Leonhardsen's strike after 32 minutes was enough to keep Norway on top of European Group 3 with three victories in as many matches.

Azerbaijan 0, Hungary 3 In the other game in Group 3, two goals from midfielder Elek Nyilas propelled Hungary to victory in Baku. Hungary dominated

WORLD CUP ROUNDUP

the first half, and seized the lead when Nyilas cut in from the right and drove in a powerful shot.

Croatia 1, Greece 1

In Zagreb, Greece gained a tie to stay at the top of Group 1. Demis Nikolaidis gave Greece the lead after nine minutes. Davor Suker, one of the stars of Euro 96, tied it after 45 minutes.

Bosnia 2, Slovenia 1 In Ljubljana, in the battle of the two winless teams in Group 1, Bosnia handed Slovenia its third consecutive defeat.

Yugoslavia 1, Czech Republic 0 Yugoslavia beat the Euro 96 finalists in Belgrade on Sunday to move clear at the top of Group 6.

Predrag Mijatovic, of Real Madrid, scored the only goal in the 18th minute, collecting a pass from Juventus midfielder Vladimir Jugovic on a counterattack, and beating the onrushing Czech keeper, Pavel Smicek from outside the penalty area.

Netherlands 7, Wales 1 In Eindhoven, Wales suffered its worst-ever World Cup defeat. It was also the biggest World Cup score for the Dutch since Johan Cruyff inspired an 8-1 victory over Iceland in a qualifier in 1973. Dennis Bergkamp scored a hat-trick. Frank and Ronald de Boer, Phillip Cocu and Wim Jonk each scored once.

Turkey 7, San Marino 0 Turkey went one better than its Group 7 rival on Sunday. Oktay Derelioglu scored three times and Hakan Sukur and Ertugrul Saglam twice as Turkey routed San Marino in Istanbul.

Poland 2, Moldova 1 Poland gained its first win in Group 2, beating Moldova in Warsaw on Sunday. Poland took a 1-0 lead in the 4th minute on a free kick by Henryk Baluszynski and made it 2-0 on a penalty kick in the 77th by Krzysztof Warzycha.

Georgia 0, England 2 England won its Group 2 game comfortably in Tbilisi on Saturday. Teddy Sheringham put England ahead with a deflected shot after 15 minutes. Les Ferdinand scored the second on a breakaway and the English goalkeeper David Seaman did not have a shot to save.

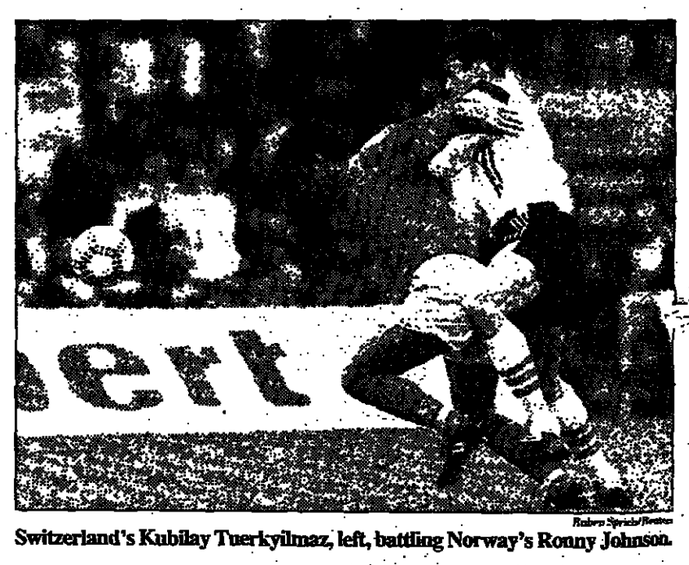
Luxembourg 0, Russia 4 Russia overwhelmed Luxembourg in Group 4 on Sunday despite playing with 10 men for much of the match. Yuri Nikiforov was dismissed in the 37th minute for kicking the Luxembourg striker Roby Langers.

Cyprus 2, Israel 0 In the other game in Group 5, Sinica Gogic scored twice in the first 15 minutes Sunday as Cyprus, traditionally one of the weakest European soccer nations, beat Israel.

United States 2, Trinidad and Tobago 0 The United States scored twice in the second half in Richmond, Virginia, to stay on course for a place in the regional play-off for the World Cup finals.

Defensive midfielder, Thomas Dooley gave the United States the lead in the 52d minute. Eric Wynalda scored the second 85 minutes from time.

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Reuters/Sprich/Reuters

Switzerland's Kubilay Tuerkyilmaz, left, battling Norway's Ronny Johnsen.



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